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ABSTRACT

This report profiles child wellbeing for each state and the District of Columbia, using data from the 1990 and 2000 Decennial Censuses. Each profile includes a graph showing 1990-00 trends for five key indicators of child wellbeing: children in poverty; children in single-parent households; teens who are high school dropouts; children who have difficulty speaking English; and children living in high-poverty neighborhoods. Each profile also includes a table with additional data on children from the 2000 Census showing the number and percentage of children for nine key indicators. Besides the five measures included in the graph, the table offers measures of children in extreme poverty, children in low-income households, children who are not in school and not working, and children with one or more disabilities. Nationwide, the percentage of children under age 18 living in poverty declined from 18.3 to 16.6 percent. There were 11.7 million children living in poverty in 2000. The share of children living in single-parent households increased from 20.2 to 23.3 percent. Nationwide, 16.8 million children lived in single-parent households in 2000. The percentage of teens age 16-19 who were high school dropouts decreased from 11.2 to 9.8 percent. The share of children having difficulty speaking English increased from 5.3 to 6.6 percent. The percentage of children living in high-poverty neighborhoods decreased from 23.3 to 20.4 percent. Appended are state rankings on key indicators of child well-being and a glossary. (SM)

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State Profiles of Child Well-Being: Results from the 2000 Census

By Mark Mather and Kerri L. Rivers

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The Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Population Reference Bureau
March 2003

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KIDS COUNT, a project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation, is a national and state-by-state effort to track the status of children in the United States. By providing policymakers and citizens with benchmarks of child well-being, KIDS COUNT seeks to enrich local, state, and national discussions concerning ways to secure better futures for all children. At the national level, the principal activity of the initiative is the publication of the annual *KIDS COUNT Data Book*, which uses the best available data to measure the educational, social, economic, and physical well-being of children. The Foundation also funds a nationwide network of state-level KIDS COUNT projects that provide a more detailed community-by-community picture of the condition of children.

Founded in 1929, the Population Reference Bureau is the leader in providing timely and objective information on U.S. and international population trends and their implications. PRB informs policymakers, educators, the media, and concerned citizens working in the public interest around the world through a broad range of activities, including publications, information services, seminars and workshops, and technical support. Our efforts are supported by government contracts, foundation grants, individual and corporate contributions, and the sale of publications. PRB is governed by a Board of Trustees representing diverse community and professional interests.

This paper is part of a series of reports on the 2000 Census prepared for the nationwide network of KIDS COUNT projects. These reports have been guided by the recommendations of an expert advisory group of data users and child advocates brought together in a series of meetings by the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Population Reference Bureau. Members of the advisory group have provided valuable assistance about how to interpret and use data from the 2000 Census.

A list of the advisory group members can be found at the back of this report.

For more information or for a pdf version of this report, visit the Annie E. Casey Foundation's KIDS COUNT website at www.kidscount.org or PRB's AmeriStat website at www.ameristat.org.

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State Profiles of Child Well-Being:
Results from the 2000 Census

By Mark Mather and Kerri L. Rivers
Population Reference Bureau

The Annie E. Casey Foundation and
the Population Reference Bureau
March 2003

Introduction

The Decennial Census provides once-in-a-decade benchmarks for states that are often seen as the most reliable data available. This report provides a series of one-page profiles of child well-being for each state and the District of Columbia, based on data from the 1990 and 2000 Decennial Censuses. These profiles can be used to look at trends in child well-being, to compare the status of children between states, or to compare child well-being in one state to the nation as a whole.

Each state profile includes a graph that shows 1990-2000 trends for five key indicators of child well-being:

- Children in poverty;
- Children in single-parent households;
- Teens who are high school dropouts;
- Children who have difficulty speaking English; and
- Children living in high-poverty neighborhoods.

Although these five measures are not intended to capture the full range of conditions shaping children's lives, we believe that these indicators reflect many of the key factors affecting child welfare. Moreover, the measures are consistent across states and over time. National and state trends for each of these five indicators are discussed in the Summary section of this report.

Each state profile includes a table with additional data on children from the 2000 Census. These data show the number and percentage of children for nine key indicators. In addition to the five measures included in the graph, the table includes measures of children in extreme poverty (below 50 percent of the poverty level), children in low-income households (below 200 percent of the poverty level), children who are not in school and not working ("idle teens" or "disconnected youth"), and children with one or more disabilities. Percentages for each state can

be compared with a national average. Complete definitions for each of the measures and a series of tables showing state rankings in 2000 are included in the Appendices in the back of this report.

In creating a profile for each state we selected only the most important measures of child well-being available from the census. More detailed census-based data on children are available on the KIDS COUNT website (www.kidscount.org), which provides an interactive, online system with a broad array of tables available for states, counties, large cities, metropolitan areas, American Indian areas, Congressional districts, and New England towns.

The data in this report were prepared by the Population Reference Bureau for The Annie E. Casey Foundation's KIDS COUNT website. We hope that the data included here provide a useful summary of the state-level data on children available from the Decennial Census. Detailed 2000 Census data are also available through the U.S. Census Bureau's online data extraction system, American FactFinder (http://factfinder.census.gov).

For more information about the data included in this report or on the KIDS COUNT website, please contact:

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Summary

In this section we provide a brief overview of trends for five key indicators of child well-being (see Table 1). We use census data for 1990 and 2000 to determine whether conditions of children improved or worsened over time. Nationwide, there have been improvements in three of the five measures, but state-level trends vary considerably.

Table 1
Changes in Key Indicators of Child Well-Being in the United States

	Percent		Number of states		
Indicators	**1990**	**2000**	**Worse**	**Same**	**Better**
Children in poverty	18.3	16.6	9	0	41
Children* in single-parent households	20.2	23.3	50	0	0
Teens who are high school dropouts	11.2	9.8	9	3	38
Children who have difficulty speaking English	5.3	6.6	45	2	3
Children living in high-poverty neighborhoods	23.0	20.4	10	0	40

*People under age 18 who are children of the householder.
Original source of data: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census and 2000 Census. See Appendix A: Definitions, page 61.

Children in Poverty

Nationwide, the percentage of children under age 18 living in poverty declined from 18.3 percent to 16.6 percent during the 1990s. There were nine states where the child poverty rate increased, and 41 states where the rate decreased.

- Of the states with increases in child poverty during the 1990s, Hawaii and Rhode Island had the largest increases (22 percent each).
- States with the largest decreases in child poverty included Colorado (26 percent), Michigan and Wisconsin (25 percent each), Minnesota (24 percent), and Iowa (23 percent).

Nationwide, there were 11.7 million children living in families below the poverty level in 2000.[1] Sixteen states had child poverty rates higher than the national average in 2000.

- Among states, Mississippi and Louisiana had the highest child poverty rates (27 percent each), followed by New Mexico (25 percent) and West Virginia (24 percent). In the District of Columbia, 32 percent of children were in poverty.
- The lowest child poverty rates were in New Hampshire (8 percent), Connecticut, Minnesota, and Utah (10 percent each).

Children in Single-Parent Households

The share of children under age 18 living in single-parent households increased from 20.2 percent in 1990 to 23.3 percent in 2000.[2] During the 1990s, the share of children living in single-parent households increased in every state and the District of Columbia.

- The states with the largest increases were North Dakota (35 percent), New Hampshire (32 percent), Rhode Island, and Maine (30 percent each).
- The states with the smallest increases were Colorado (5 percent) and Illinois (6 percent).

Nationwide, there were 16.8 million children living in single-parent households in 2000. Among states, the percentage was highest in Mississippi (30 percent) and Louisiana (29 percent) and lowest in Utah (14 percent) and Idaho (18 percent). In the District of Columbia, 45 percent of children lived in single-parent families in 2000.

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[1] Data on poverty reflect family income received during the year prior to the census.

[2] The 2000 Census estimate for children living in single-parent *households* is lower than the estimate of children living in single-parent *families* based on data from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The household-based measure used in the census is limited to people under age 18 who are children of the *householder*, while the family-based measure based on the CPS includes all children in mother-only or father-only families, regardless of the child's relationship to the householder.

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Teens who are High School Dropouts

In the nation as a whole, the percentage of teens ages 16 to 19 who were high school dropouts decreased from 11.2 percent in 1990 to 9.8 percent in 2000. There were nine states where the percentage of dropouts increased, three where the percentage stayed about the same, and 38 where the percentage decreased. In 13 states and the District of Columbia, the dropout rates fell by 20 percent or more.

- Colorado had the largest increase in high school dropouts: from 10 percent in 1990 to 12 percent in 2000.
- States with the largest decreases in dropouts from 1990 to 2000 included California (29 percent), Tennessee (27 percent), Rhode Island, and Vermont (26 percent each). In the District of Columbia, the dropout rate decreased from 14 percent in 1990 to 10 percent in 2000.

There were 1.6 million teens ages 16 to 19 who were high school dropouts in 2000. Despite the overall decrease in rates from 1990, 13 states had dropout rates higher than the national average in 2000. Twenty-eight states had rates lower than the national average.

- In 2000, the teen dropout rate was highest in Nevada (16 percent), Arizona (15 percent), and Georgia (14 percent).
- North Dakota (5 percent), Hawaii, Iowa, Maine, Minnesota, Vermont, and Wisconsin (6 percent each) had the lowest dropout rates in 2000.

Children who Have Difficulty Speaking English

The Decennial Census includes a question about English-language proficiency for all those who speak a language other than English at home. Nationwide, the share of children ages 5

to 17 who were reported to have some difficulty speaking English increased from 5.3 percent in 1990 to 6.6 percent in 2000. There were 45 states where the percentage of children with difficulty speaking English increased, three states where the percentage decreased, and two states where the percentage remained about the same from 1990 to 2000.

- States with particularly large increases in children with difficulty speaking English included Nebraska (200 percent), Arkansas (156 percent), Georgia (150 percent), Oregon (124 percent), Nevada (114 percent), and Utah (100 percent). Many of these states with large increases in children with difficulty speaking English had relatively small immigrant populations in 1990.
- States with decreases in the percentage of children with difficulty speaking English included Louisiana (11 percent), Maine (8 percent), and New Mexico (3 percent).

In 2000, there were 3.5 million children ages 5 to 17 who had difficulty speaking English. Over half of these children (55 percent) lived in three states—California, New York, and Texas. Only six states had percentages higher than the national average.

- California had the highest percentage of children with difficulty speaking English (16 percent), followed by Texas (12 percent), Arizona (11 percent), and New Mexico (10 percent).
- In several states with small immigrant populations, including Maine, Mississippi, North Dakota, Vermont, and West Virginia, only 1 percent of children had difficulty speaking English.

Children Living in High-Poverty Neighborhoods

In the United States as a whole, the percentage of children under age 18 living in high-poverty neighborhoods decreased from 23.0 percent to 20.4 during the 1990s. There were 10 states where the share of children living in high-poverty neighborhoods increased and 40 states where the percentage decreased.

- Among states, Rhode Island had the largest increase in the percentage of children living in high-poverty communities (71 percent), followed by Hawaii (65 percent), and Nevada (62 percent). In the District of Columbia, the share of children living in high-poverty neighborhoods rose from 45 percent to 54 percent during the 1990s.
- States with particularly large decreases in the percentage of children living in high-poverty neighborhoods included Idaho (58 percent), Iowa (47 percent), and Colorado (40 percent).

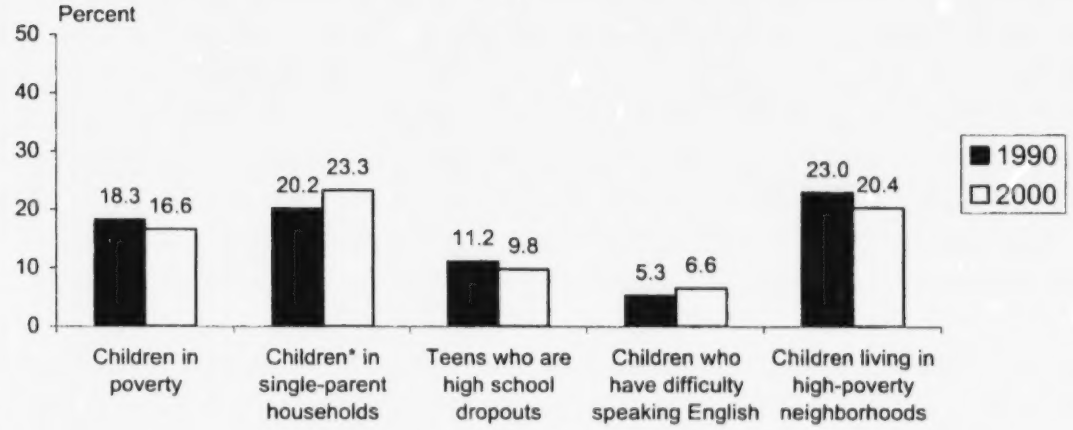
There were 14.7 million children living in high-poverty neighborhoods in the United States in 2000.[3] In 16 states, the percentage of children living in high-poverty neighborhoods exceeded the national average.

- In Louisiana, Mississippi, and New Mexico, more than 40 percent of children lived in high-poverty neighborhoods.
- States with the lowest share of children in high-poverty neighborhoods included New Hampshire (1 percent), Vermont (3 percent), and Iowa (4 percent).

[3] Data on poverty reflect family income received during the year prior to the census.

United States

Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 1990 and 2000



Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 2000

Indicator	United States Number	Percent
Children in poverty	11,746,858	16.6
Children in extreme poverty (below 50% poverty level)	5,274,343	7.4
Children in low-income families (below 200% poverty level)	26,806,452	37.8
Children* in single-parent households	16,812,254	23.3
Population ages 16 to 19 who are high school dropouts	1,566,039	9.8
Population ages 16 to 19 who are not in school and not working	1,423,283	8.9
Children ages 5 to 17 who have difficulty speaking English	3,493,118	6.6
Children ages 5 to 15 with one or more disabilities	2,614,919	5.8
Children living in high-poverty neighborhoods	14,746,918	20.4

*People under age 18 who are children of the householder.

Original source of data: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census and 2000 Census. See Appendix A: Definitions, page 61.

For more detail and additional easy-to-use information on children from the 2000 Census, please visit the KIDS COUNT website (www.kidscount.org), where data and rankings are available for states, counties, large cities, metropolitan areas, American Indian areas, congressional districts, and New England towns.

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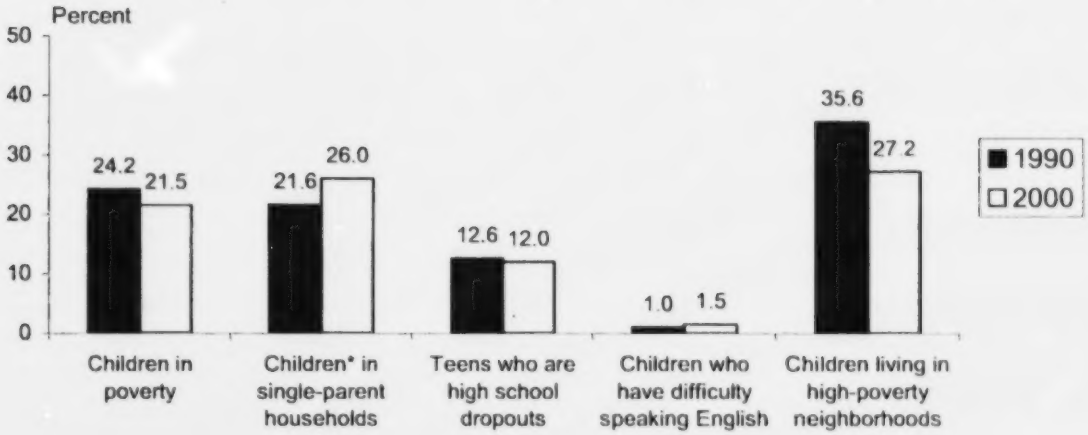
Alabama

Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 1990 and 2000



Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 2000

Indicator	Alabama Number	Alabama Percent	United States Percent
Children in poverty	237,881	21.5	16.6
Children in extreme poverty (below 50% poverty level)	112,551	10.2	7.4
Children in low-income families (below 200% poverty level)	500,849	45.2	37.8
Children* in single-parent households	292,592	26.0	23.3
Population ages 16 to 19 who are high school dropouts	30,611	12.0	9.8
Population ages 16 to 19 who are not in school and not working	27,343	10.7	8.9
Children ages 5 to 17 who have difficulty speaking English	12,187	1.5	6.6
Children ages 5 to 15 with one or more disabilities	45,509	6.5	5.8
Children living in high-poverty neighborhoods	305,162	27.2	20.4

*People under age 18 who are children of the householder.

Original source of data: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census and 2000 Census. See Appendix A: Definitions, page 61.

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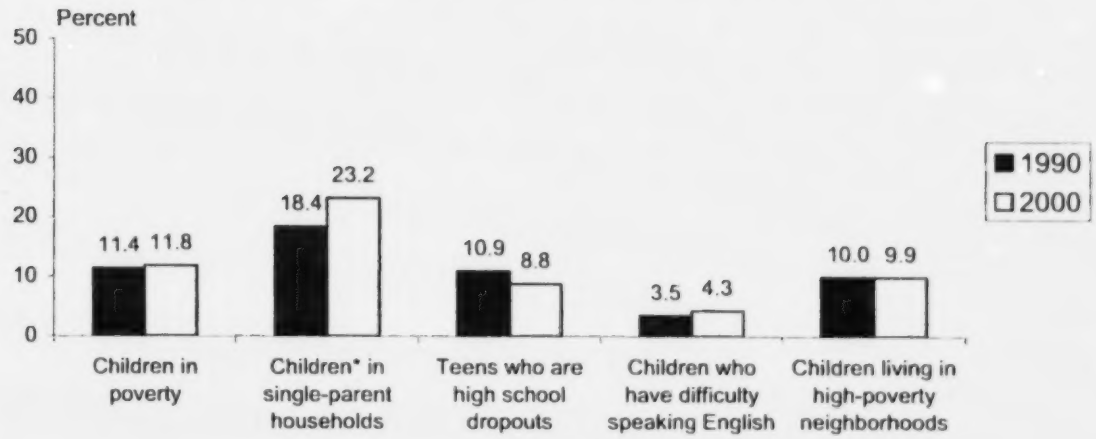
Alaska

Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 1990 and 2000



Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 2000

Indicator	Alaska Number	Alaska Percent	United States Percent
Children in poverty	22,041	11.8	16.6
Children in extreme poverty (below 50% poverty level)	8,117	4.3	7.4
Children in low-income families (below 200% poverty level)	60,424	32.3	37.8
Children* in single-parent households	44,200	23.2	23.3
Population ages 16 to 19 who are high school dropouts	3,362	8.8	9.8
Population ages 16 to 19 who are not in school and not working	3,965	10.3	8.9
Children ages 5 to 17 who have difficulty speaking English	6,126	4.3	6.6
Children ages 5 to 15 with one or more disabilities	6,943	5.7	5.8
Children living in high-poverty neighborhoods	18,937	9.9	20.4

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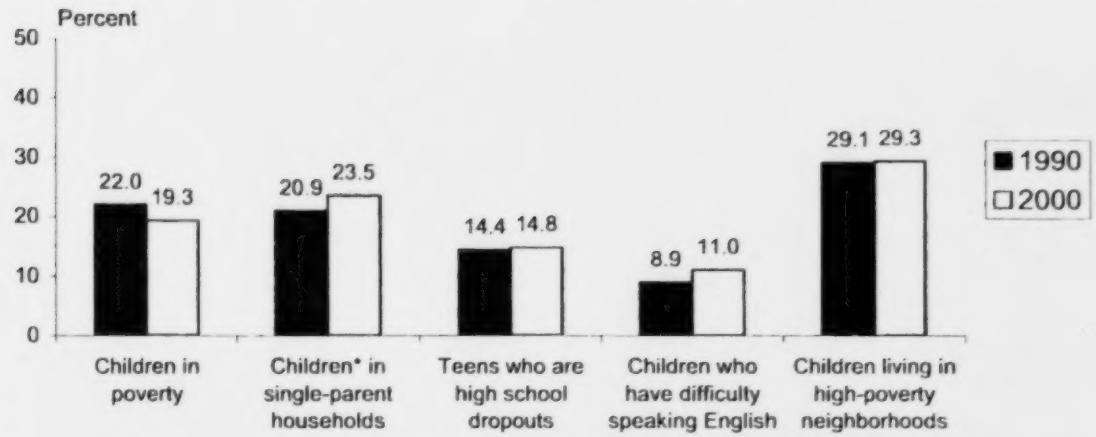
Arizona

Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 1990 and 2000



Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 2000

Indicator	Arizona Number	Arizona Percent	United States Percent
Children in poverty	257,710	19.3	16.6
Children in extreme poverty (below 50% poverty level)	107,132	8.0	7.4
Children in low-income families (below 200% poverty level)	591,601	44.2	37.8
Children* in single-parent households	321,605	23.5	23.3
Population ages 16 to 19 who are high school dropouts	42,567	14.8	9.8
Population ages 16 to 19 who are not in school and not working	34,662	12.0	8.9
Children ages 5 to 17 who have difficulty speaking English	108,738	11.0	6.6
Children ages 5 to 15 with one or more disabilities	45,944	5.4	5.8
Children living in high-poverty neighborhoods	400,675	29.3	20.4

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Original source of data: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census and 2000 Census. See Appendix A: Definitions, page 61.

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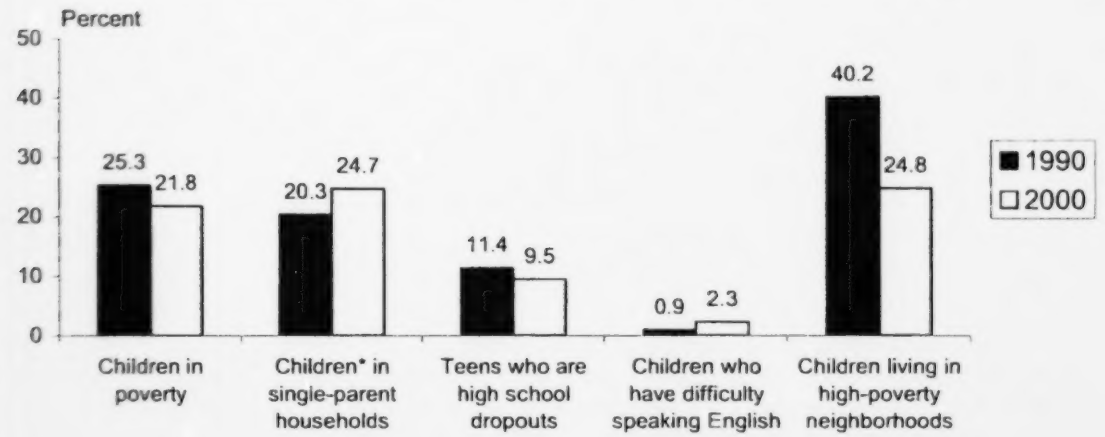
Arkansas

Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 1990 and 2000



Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 2000

Indicator	Arkansas Number	Arkansas Percent	United States Percent
Children in poverty	146,321	21.8	16.6
Children in extreme poverty (below 50% poverty level)	63,878	9.5	7.4
Children in low-income families (below 200% poverty level)	329,928	49.3	37.8
Children* in single-parent households	167,902	24.7	23.3
Population ages 16 to 19 who are high school dropouts	14,921	9.5	9.8
Population ages 16 to 19 who are not in school and not working	15,985	10.2	8.9
Children ages 5 to 17 who have difficulty speaking English	11,660	2.3	6.6
Children ages 5 to 15 with one or more disabilities	29,882	7.1	5.8
Children living in high-poverty neighborhoods	169,047	24.8	20.4

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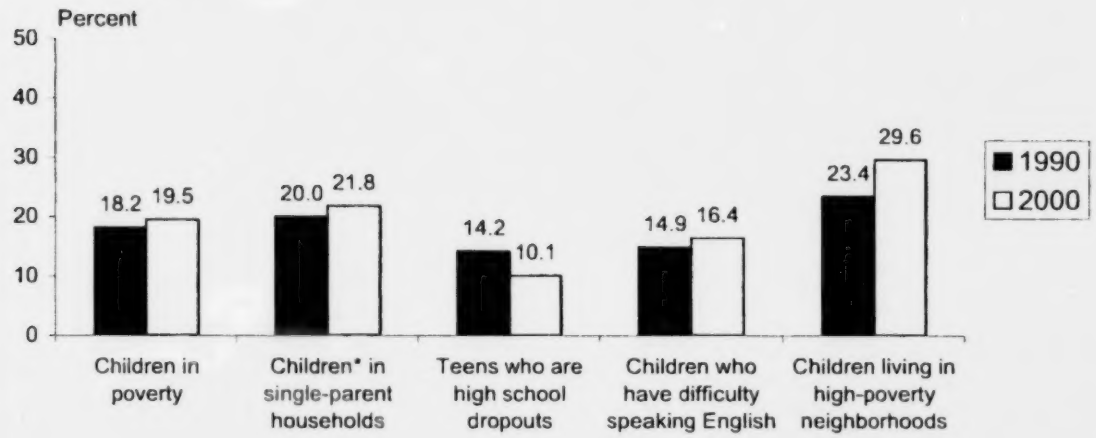
California

Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 1990 and 2000



Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 2000

Indicator	California Number	California Percent	United States Percent
Children in poverty	1,757,100	19.5	16.6
Children in extreme poverty (below 50% poverty level)	701,163	7.8	7.4
Children in low-income families (below 200% poverty level)	3,855,578	42.7	37.8
Children* in single-parent households	2,013,392	21.8	23.3
Population ages 16 to 19 who are high school dropouts	195,244	10.1	9.8
Population ages 16 to 19 who are not in school and not working	183,277	9.5	8.9
Children ages 5 to 17 who have difficulty speaking English	1,111,387	16.4	6.6
Children ages 5 to 15 with one or more disabilities	277,503	4.8	5.8
Children living in high-poverty neighborhoods	2,735,544	29.6	20.4

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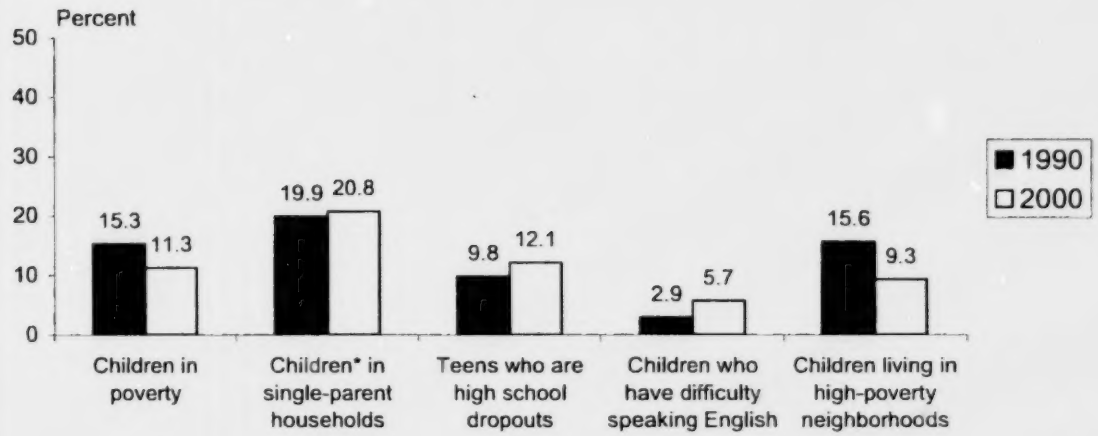
Colorado

Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 1990 and 2000



Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 2000

Indicator	Colorado Number	Colorado Percent	United States Percent
Children in poverty	121,614	11.3	16.6
Children in extreme poverty (below 50% poverty level)	52,158	4.8	7.4
Children in low-income families (below 200% poverty level)	323,581	30.0	37.8
Children* in single-parent households	228,778	20.8	23.3
Population ages 16 to 19 who are high school dropouts	29,568	12.1	9.8
Population ages 16 to 19 who are not in school and not working	22,428	9.2	8.9
Children ages 5 to 17 who have difficulty speaking English	45,866	5.7	6.6
Children ages 5 to 15 with one or more disabilities	36,459	5.4	5.8
Children living in high-poverty neighborhoods	102,538	9.3	20.4

*People under age 18 who are children of the householder.

Original source of data: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census and 2000 Census. See Appendix A: Definitions, page 61.

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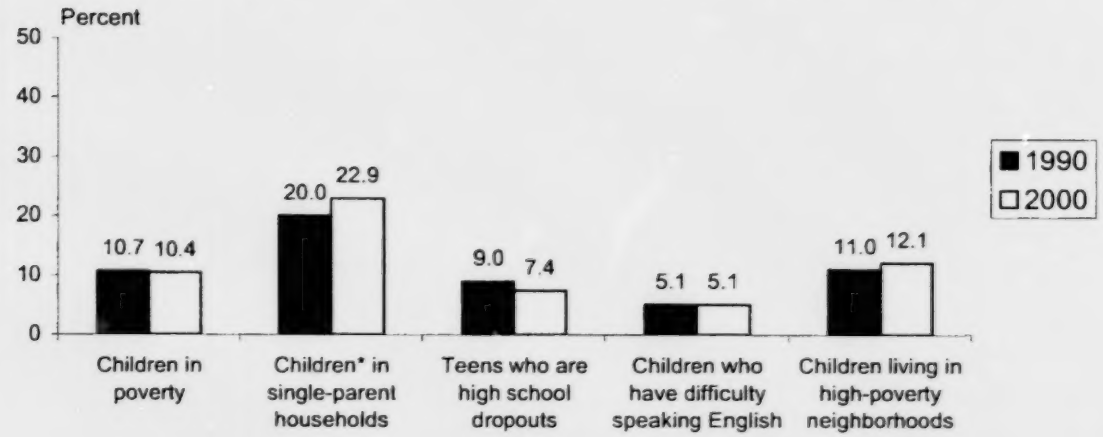
Connecticut

Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 1990 and 2000



Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 2000

Indicator	Connecticut Number	Connecticut Percent	United States Percent
Children in poverty	85,908	10.4	16.6
Children in extreme poverty (below 50% poverty level)	41,500	5.0	7.4
Children in low-income families (below 200% poverty level)	199,541	24.1	37.8
Children* in single-parent households	192,938	22.9	23.3
Population ages 16 to 19 who are high school dropouts	12,580	7.4	9.8
Population ages 16 to 19 who are not in school and not working	11,739	6.9	8.9
Children ages 5 to 17 who have difficulty speaking English	31,705	5.1	6.6
Children ages 5 to 15 with one or more disabilities	28,990	5.5	5.8
Children living in high-poverty neighborhoods	101,951	12.1	20.4

*People under age 18 who are children of the householder.

Original source of data: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census and 2000 Census. See Appendix A: Definitions, page 61.

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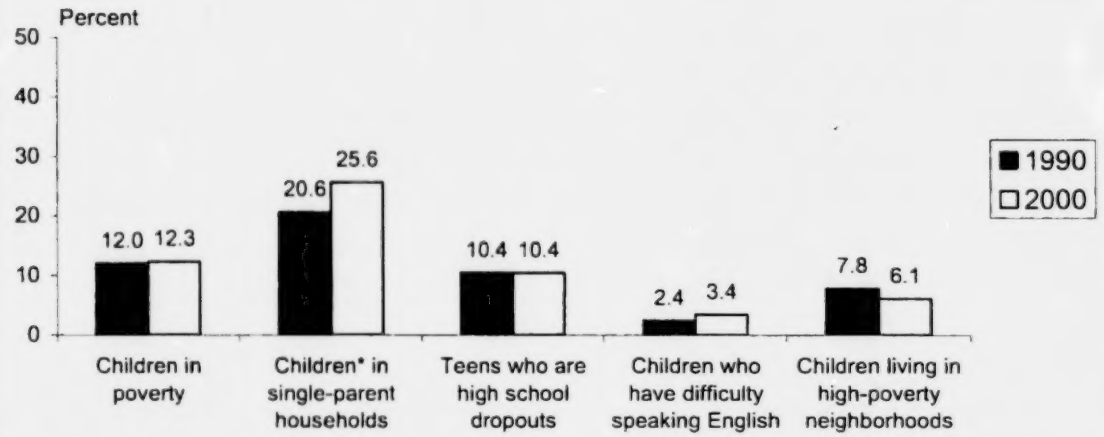
Delaware

Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 1990 and 2000



Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 2000

Indicator	Delaware Number	Delaware Percent	United States Percent
Children in poverty	23,405	12.3	16.6
Children in extreme poverty (below 50% poverty level)	11,250	5.9	7.4
Children in low-income families (below 200% poverty level)	58,102	30.5	37.8
Children* in single-parent households	49,859	25.6	23.3
Population ages 16 to 19 who are high school dropouts	4,575	10.4	9.8
Population ages 16 to 19 who are not in school and not working	3,881	8.8	8.9
Children ages 5 to 17 who have difficulty speaking English	4,877	3.4	6.6
Children ages 5 to 15 with one or more disabilities	8,380	6.9	5.8
Children living in high-poverty neighborhoods	11,880	6.1	20.4

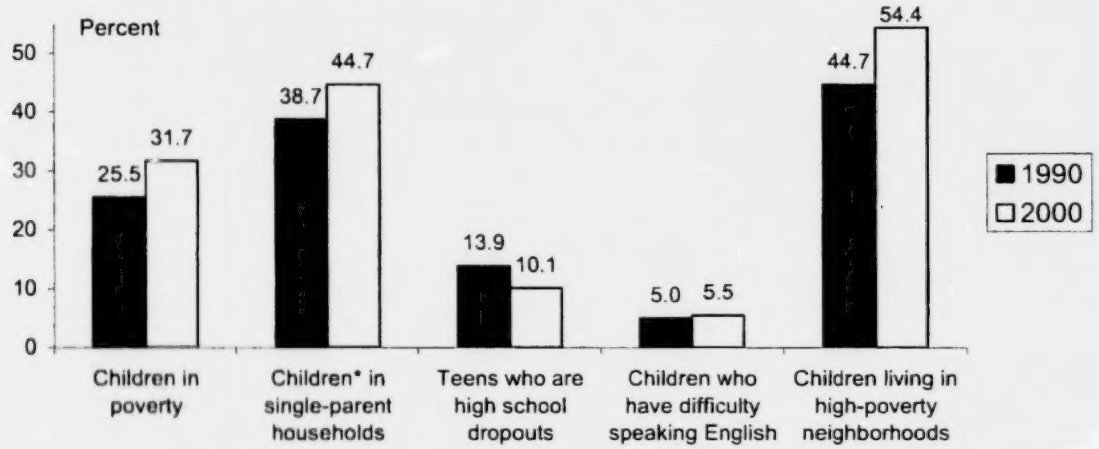
*People under age 18 who are children of the householder.

Original source of data: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census and 2000 Census. See Appendix A: Definitions, page 61.

For more detail and additional easy-to-use information on children from the 2000 Census, please visit the KIDS COUNT website (www.kidscount.org), where data and rankings are available for states, counties, large cities, metropolitan areas, American Indian areas, congressional districts, and New England towns.

District of Columbia

Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 1990 and 2000



Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 2000

Indicator	District of Columbia Number	District of Columbia Percent	United States Percent
Children in poverty	35,367	31.7	16.6
Children in extreme poverty (below 50% poverty level)	22,346	20.0	7.4
Children in low-income families (below 200% poverty level)	59,623	53.5	37.8
Children* in single-parent households	51,367	44.7	23.3
Population ages 16 to 19 who are high school dropouts	3,265	10.1	9.8
Population ages 16 to 19 who are not in school and not working	3,510	10.8	8.9
Children ages 5 to 17 who have difficulty speaking English	4,509	5.5	6.6
Children ages 5 to 15 with one or more disabilities	4,850	6.9	5.8
Children living in high-poverty neighborhoods	62,517	54.4	20.4

*People under age 18 who are children of the householder.

Original source of data: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census and 2000 Census. See Appendix A: Definitions, page 61.

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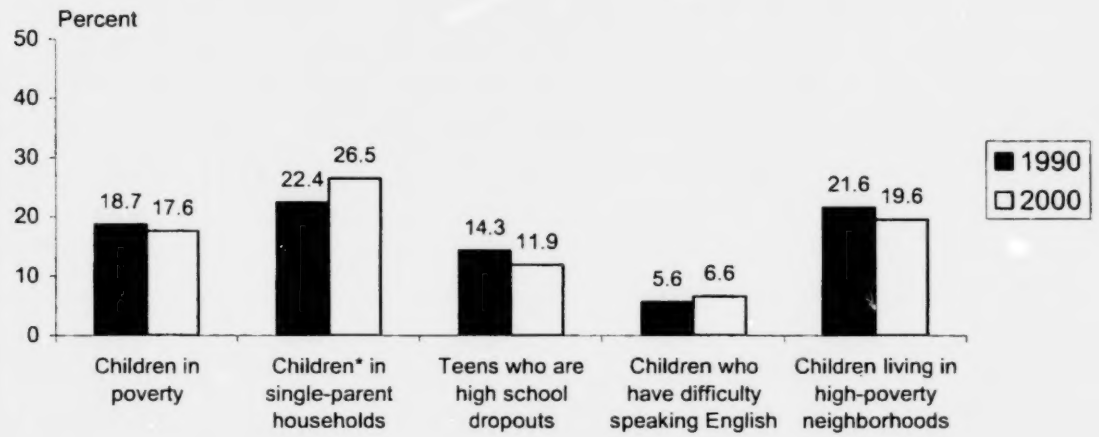
Florida

Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 1990 and 2000



Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 2000

Indicator	Florida Number	Florida Percent	United States Percent
Children in poverty	627,997	17.6	16.6
Children in extreme poverty (below 50% poverty level)	275,877	7.7	7.4
Children in low-income families (below 200% poverty level)	1,465,509	41.1	37.8
Children* in single-parent households	964,863	26.5	23.3
Population ages 16 to 19 who are high school dropouts	94,617	11.9	9.8
Population ages 16 to 19 who are not in school and not working	76,746	9.7	8.9
Children ages 5 to 17 who have difficulty speaking English	179,109	6.6	6.6
Children ages 5 to 15 with one or more disabilities	138,574	6.0	5.8
Children living in high-poverty neighborhoods	712,902	19.6	20.4

*People under age 18 who are children of the householder.

Original source of data: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census and 2000 Census. See Appendix A: Definitions, page 61.

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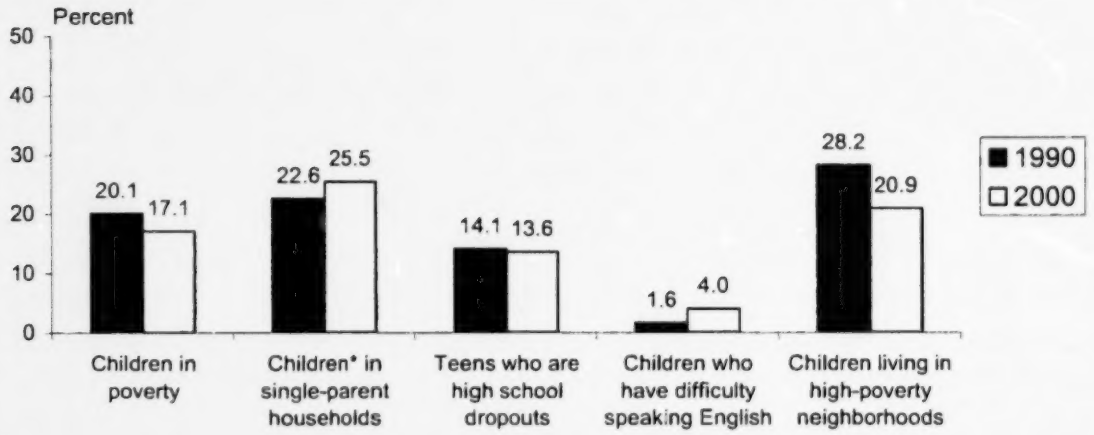
Georgia

Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 1990 and 2000



Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 2000

Indicator	Georgia Number	Georgia Percent	United States Percent
Children in poverty	365,406	17.1	16.6
Children in extreme poverty (below 50% poverty level)	174,570	8.2	7.4
Children in low-income families (below 200% poverty level)	825,603	38.7	37.8
Children* in single-parent households	553,891	25.5	23.3
Population ages 16 to 19 who are high school dropouts	64,392	13.6	9.8
Population ages 16 to 19 who are not in school and not working	51,266	10.9	8.9
Children ages 5 to 17 who have difficulty speaking English	62,289	4.0	6.6
Children ages 5 to 15 with one or more disabilities	77,105	5.7	5.8
Children living in high-poverty neighborhoods	453,910	20.9	20.4

*People under age 18 who are children of the householder.

Original source of data: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census and 2000 Census. See Appendix A: Definitions, page 61.

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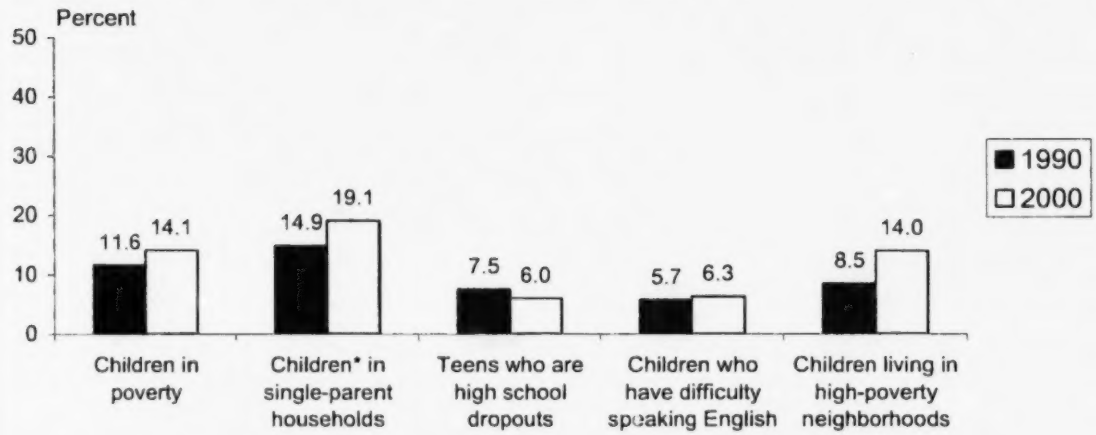
Hawaii

Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 1990 and 2000



Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 2000

Indicator	Hawaii Number	Hawaii Percent	United States Percent
Children in poverty	40,542	14.1	16.6
Children in extreme poverty (below 50% poverty level)	17,266	6.0	7.4
Children in low-income families (below 200% poverty level)	98,873	34.3	37.8
Children* in single-parent households	56,410	19.1	23.3
Population ages 16 to 19 who are high school dropouts	3,832	6.0	9.8
Population ages 16 to 19 who are not in school and not working	5,564	8.6	8.9
Children ages 5 to 17 who have difficulty speaking English	13,585	6.3	6.6
Children ages 5 to 15 with one or more disabilities	8,719	4.7	5.8
Children living in high-poverty neighborhoods	41,435	14.0	20.4

*People under age 18 who are children of the householder.

Original source of data: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census and 2000 Census. See Appendix A: Definitions, page 61.

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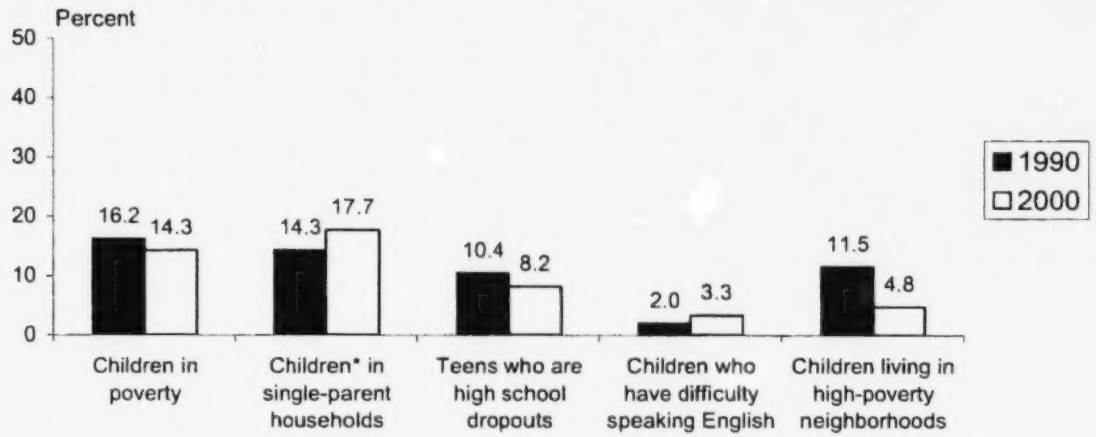
Idaho

Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 1990 and 2000



Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 2000

Indicator	Idaho Number	Idaho Percent	United States Percent
Children in poverty	51,868	14.3	16.6
Children in extreme poverty (below 50% poverty level)	18,646	5.1	7.4
Children in low-income families (below 200% poverty level)	152,197	42.0	37.8
Children* in single-parent households	65,362	17.7	23.3
Population ages 16 to 19 who are high school dropouts	7,193	8.2	9.8
Population ages 16 to 19 who are not in school and not working	6,844	7.8	8.9
Children ages 5 to 17 who have difficulty speaking English	8,812	3.3	6.6
Children ages 5 to 15 with one or more disabilities	12,573	5.6	5.8
Children living in high-poverty neighborhoods	17,605	4.8	20.4

*People under age 18 who are children of the householder.

Original source of data: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census and 2000 Census. See Appendix A: Definitions, page 61.

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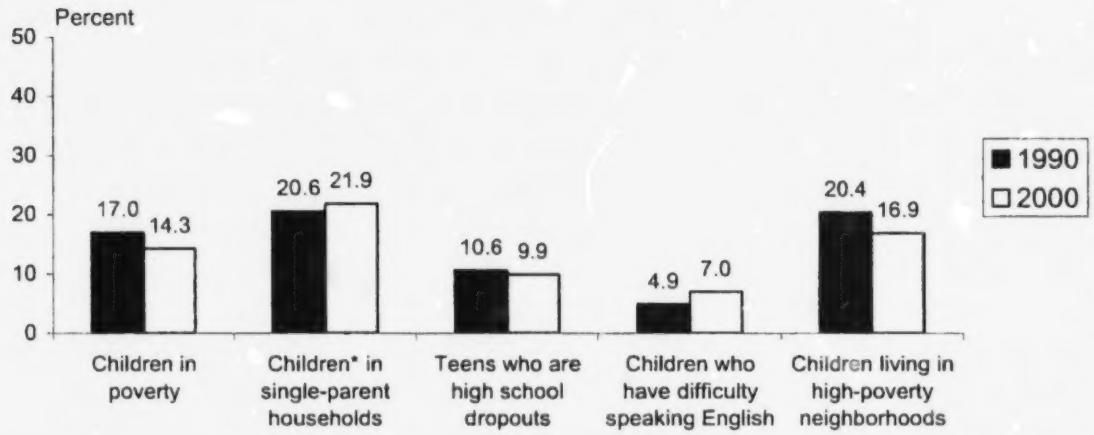
Illinois

Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 1990 and 2000



Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 2000

Indicator	Illinois Number	Illinois Percent	United States Percent
Children in poverty	456,901	14.3	16.6
Children in extreme poverty (below 50% poverty level)	221,518	6.9	7.4
Children in low-income families (below 200% poverty level)	1,039,992	32.6	37.8
Children* in single-parent households	710,979	21.9	23.3
Population ages 16 to 19 who are high school dropouts	70,049	9.9	9.8
Population ages 16 to 19 who are not in school and not working	64,338	9.1	8.9
Children ages 5 to 17 who have difficulty speaking English	165,553	7.0	6.6
Children ages 5 to 15 with one or more disabilities	111,378	5.5	5.8
Children living in high-poverty neighborhoods	547,273	16.9	20.4

*People under age 18 who are children of the householder.

Original source of data: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census and 2000 Census. See Appendix A: Definitions, page 61.

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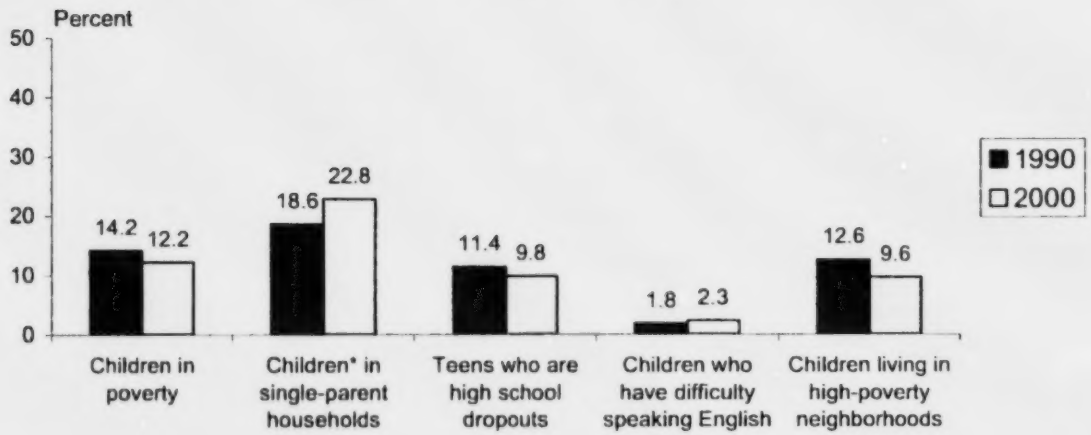
Indiana

Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 1990 and 2000



Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 2000

Indicator	Indiana Number	Indiana Percent	United States Percent
Children in poverty	187,801	12.2	16.6
Children in extreme poverty (below 50% poverty level)	83,773	5.4	7.4
Children in low-income families (below 200% poverty level)	501,187	32.5	37.8
Children* in single-parent households	358,588	22.8	23.3
Population ages 16 to 19 who are high school dropouts	35,469	9.8	9.8
Population ages 16 to 19 who are not in school and not working	28,797	8.0	8.9
Children ages 5 to 17 who have difficulty speaking English	26,562	2.3	6.6
Children ages 5 to 15 with one or more disabilities	61,622	6.3	5.8
Children living in high-poverty neighborhoods	150,876	9.6	20.4

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Original source of data: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census and 2000 Census. See Appendix A: Definitions, page 61.

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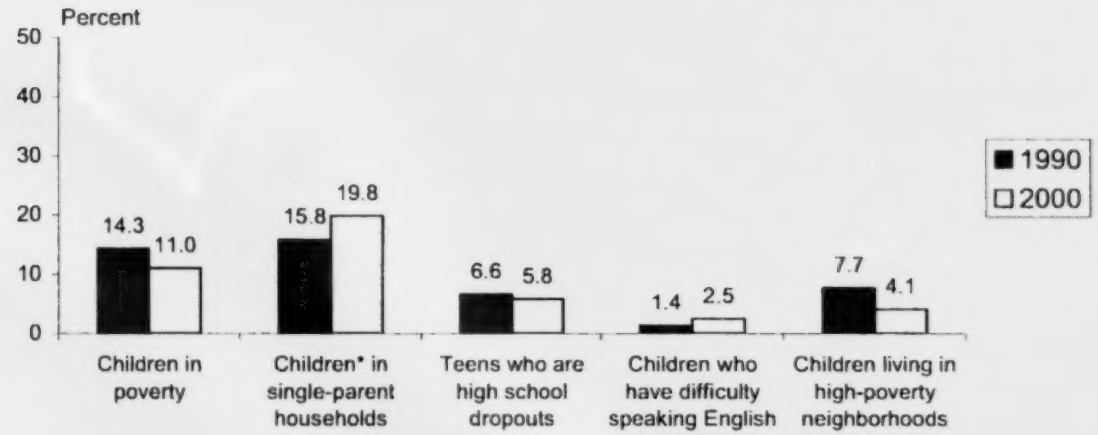
Iowa

Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 1990 and 2000



Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 2000

Indicator	Iowa Number	Iowa Percent	United States Percent
Children in poverty	79,247	11.0	16.6
Children in extreme poverty (below 50% poverty level)	32,803	4.6	7.4
Children in low-income families (below 200% poverty level)	230,593	32.0	37.8
Children* in single-parent households	145,075	19.8	23.3
Population ages 16 to 19 who are high school dropouts	10,421	5.8	9.8
Population ages 16 to 19 who are not in school and not working	8,949	5.0	8.9
Children ages 5 to 17 who have difficulty speaking English	13,632	2.5	6.6
Children ages 5 to 15 with one or more disabilities	25,355	5.6	5.8
Children living in high-poverty neighborhoods	30,049	4.1	20.4

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Original source of data: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census and 2000 Census. See Appendix A: Definitions, page 61.

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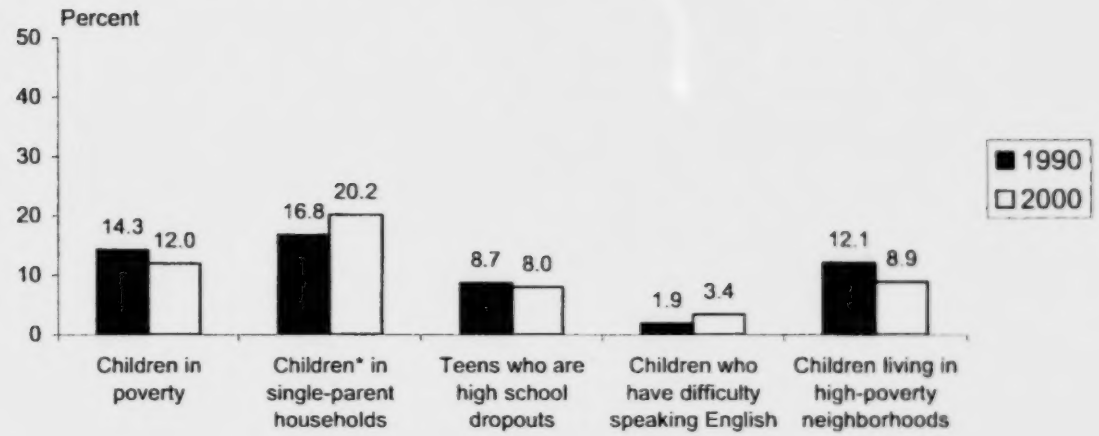
Kansas

Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 1990 and 2000



Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 2000

Indicator	Kansas Number	Kansas Percent	United States Percent
Children in poverty	83,957	12.0	16.6
Children in extreme poverty (below 50% poverty level)	33,324	4.8	7.4
Children in low-income families (below 200% poverty level)	235,784	33.6	37.8
Children* in single-parent households	143,724	20.2	23.3
Population ages 16 to 19 who are high school dropouts	13,334	8.0	9.8
Population ages 16 to 19 who are not in school and not working	11,115	6.7	8.9
Children ages 5 to 17 who have difficulty speaking English	17,992	3.4	6.6
Children ages 5 to 15 with one or more disabilities	23,238	5.3	5.8
Children living in high-poverty neighborhoods	63,327	8.9	20.4

*People under age 18 who are children of the householder.

Original source of data: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census and 2000 Census. See Appendix A: Definitions, page 61.

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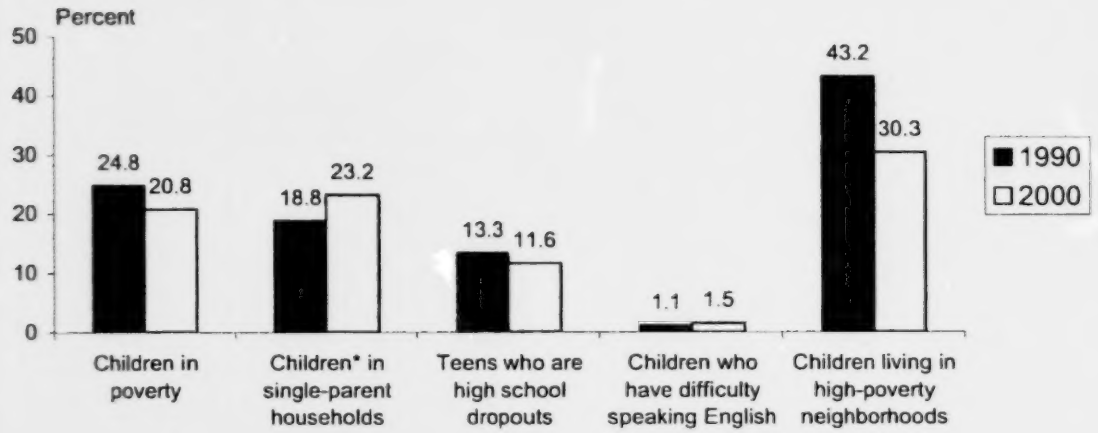
Kentucky

Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 1990 and 2000



Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 2000

Indicator	Kentucky Number	Kentucky Percent	United States Percent
Children in poverty	203,547	20.8	16.6
Children in extreme poverty (below 50% poverty level)	91,735	9.4	7.4
Children in low-income families (below 200% poverty level)	429,681	43.9	37.8
Children* in single-parent households	231,151	23.2	23.3
Population ages 16 to 19 who are high school dropouts	26,452	11.6	9.8
Population ages 16 to 19 who are not in school and not working	24,851	10.9	8.9
Children ages 5 to 17 who have difficulty speaking English	10,896	1.5	6.6
Children ages 5 to 15 with one or more disabilities	41,986	6.8	5.8
Children living in high-poverty neighborhoods	301,077	30.3	20.4

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Original source of data: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census and 2000 Census. See Appendix A: Definitions, page 61.

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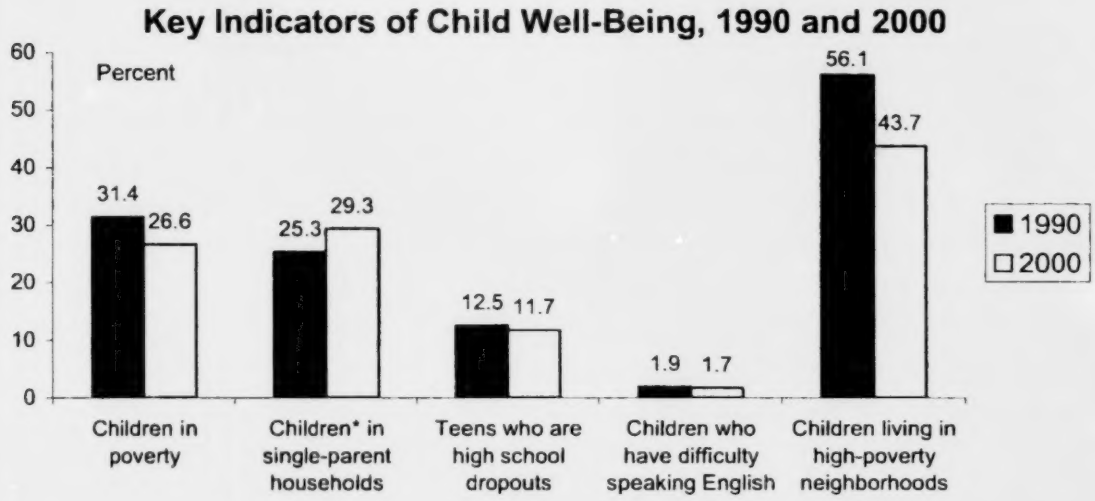
Louisiana



Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 2000

Indicator	Louisiana Number	Louisiana Percent	United States Percent
Children in poverty	319,670	26.6	16.6
Children in extreme poverty (below 50% poverty level)	162,042	13.5	7.4
Children in low-income families (below 200% poverty level)	600,343	50.0	37.8
Children* in single-parent households	356,843	29.3	23.3
Population ages 16 to 19 who are high school dropouts	33,842	11.7	9.8
Population ages 16 to 19 who are not in school and not working	36,094	12.5	8.9
Children ages 5 to 17 who have difficulty speaking English	15,265	1.7	6.6
Children ages 5 to 15 with one or more disabilities	52,782	7.0	5.8
Children living in high-poverty neighborhoods	533,618	43.7	20.4

*People under age 18 who are children of the householder.

Original source of data: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census and 2000 Census. See Appendix A: Definitions, page 61.

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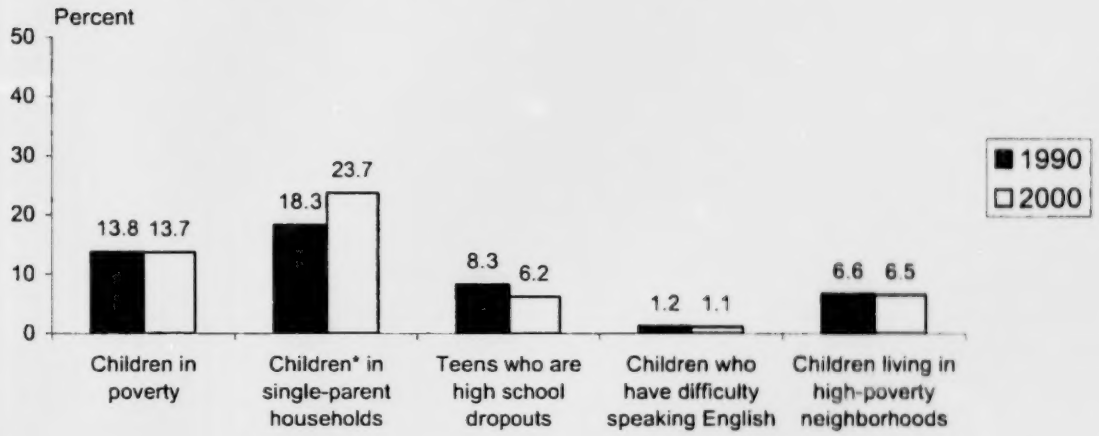
Maine

Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 1990 and 2000



Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 2000

Indicator	Maine Number	Maine Percent	United States Percent
Children in poverty	40,171	13.7	16.6
Children in extreme poverty (below 50% poverty level)	16,462	5.6	7.4
Children in low-income families (below 200% poverty level)	103,673	35.2	37.8
Children* in single-parent households	71,465	23.7	23.3
Population ages 16 to 19 who are high school dropouts	4,311	6.2	9.8
Population ages 16 to 19 who are not in school and not working	4,231	6.1	8.9
Children ages 5 to 17 who have difficulty speaking English	2,503	1.1	6.6
Children ages 5 to 15 with one or more disabilities	14,271	7.4	5.8
Children living in high-poverty neighborhoods	19,653	6.5	20.4

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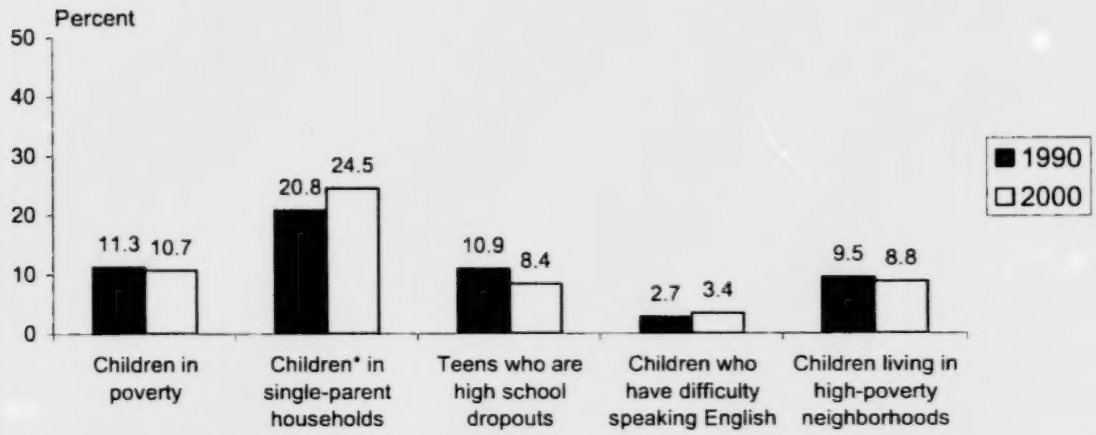
Maryland

Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 1990 and 2000



Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 2000

Indicator	Maryland Number	Maryland Percent	United States Percent
Children in poverty	141,877	10.7	16.6
Children in extreme poverty (below 50% poverty level)	70,481	5.3	7.4
Children in low-income families (below 200% poverty level)	345,053	25.9	37.8
Children* in single-parent households	331,808	24.5	23.3
Population ages 16 to 19 who are high school dropouts	23,329	8.4	9.8
Population ages 16 to 19 who are not in school and not working	23,676	8.5	8.9
Children ages 5 to 17 who have difficulty speaking English	34,318	3.4	6.6
Children ages 5 to 15 with one or more disabilities	51,788	6.0	5.8
Children living in high-poverty neighborhoods	119,522	8.8	20.4

*People under age 18 who are children of the householder.

Original source of data: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census and 2000 Census. See Appendix A: Definitions, page 61.

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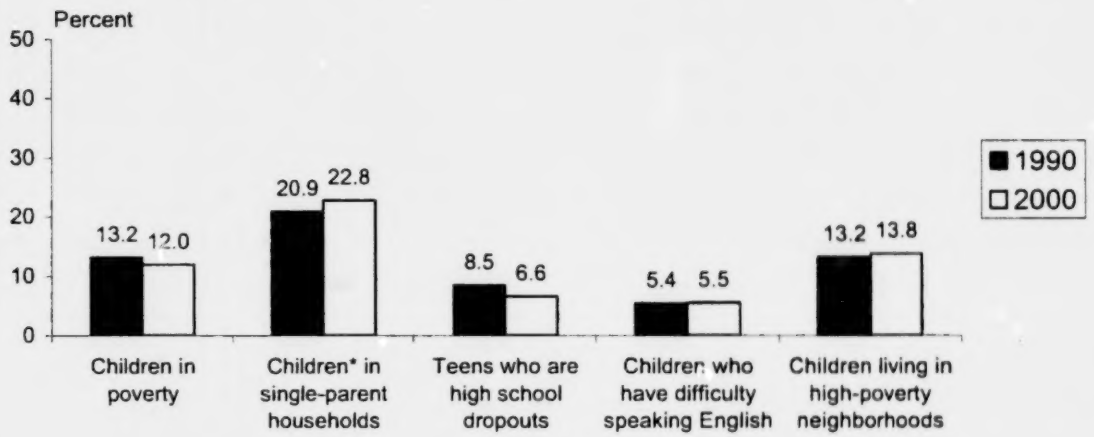
Massachusetts

Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 1990 and 2000



Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 2000

Indicator	Massachusetts Number	Massachusetts Percent	United States Percent
Children in poverty	177,383	12.0	16.6
Children in extreme poverty (below 50% poverty level)	84,893	5.8	7.4
Children in low-income families (below 200% poverty level)	388,918	26.4	37.8
Children* in single-parent households	342,697	22.8	23.3
Population ages 16 to 19 who are high school dropouts	21,976	6.6	9.8
Population ages 16 to 19 who are not in school and not working	19,943	6.0	8.9
Children ages 5 to 17 who have difficulty speaking English	60,631	5.5	6.6
Children ages 5 to 15 with one or more disabilities	58,228	6.2	5.8
Children living in high-poverty neighborhoods	206,493	13.8	20.4

*People under age 18 who are children of the householder.

Original source of data: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census and 2000 Census. See Appendix A: Definitions, page 61.

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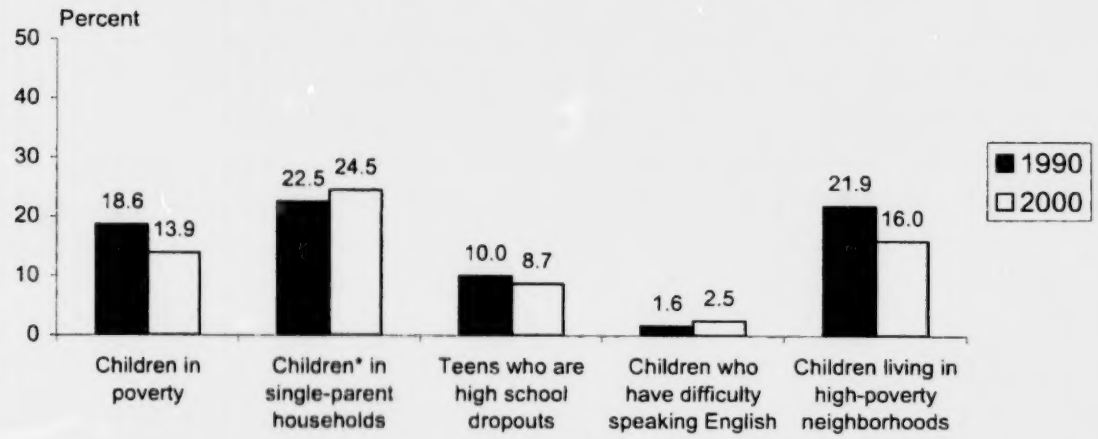
Michigan

Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 1990 and 2000



Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 2000

Indicator	Michigan Number	Michigan Percent	United States Percent
Children in poverty	352,935	13.9	16.6
Children in extreme poverty (below 50% poverty level)	160,600	6.3	7.4
Children in low-income families (below 200% poverty level)	822,087	32.3	37.8
Children* in single-parent households	635,309	24.5	23.3
Population ages 16 to 19 who are high school dropouts	49,410	8.7	9.8
Population ages 16 to 19 who are not in school and not working	43,866	7.7	8.9
Children ages 5 to 17 who have difficulty speaking English	48,542	2.5	6.6
Children ages 5 to 15 with one or more disabilities	108,655	6.6	5.8
Children living in high-poverty neighborhoods	415,992	16.0	20.4

*People under age 18 who are children of the householder.

Original source of data: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census and 2000 Census. See Appendix A: Definitions, page 61.

For more detail and additional easy-to-use information on children from the 2000 Census, please visit the KIDS COUNT website (www.kidscount.org), where data and rankings are available for states, counties, large cities, metropolitan areas, American Indian areas, congressional districts, and New England towns.

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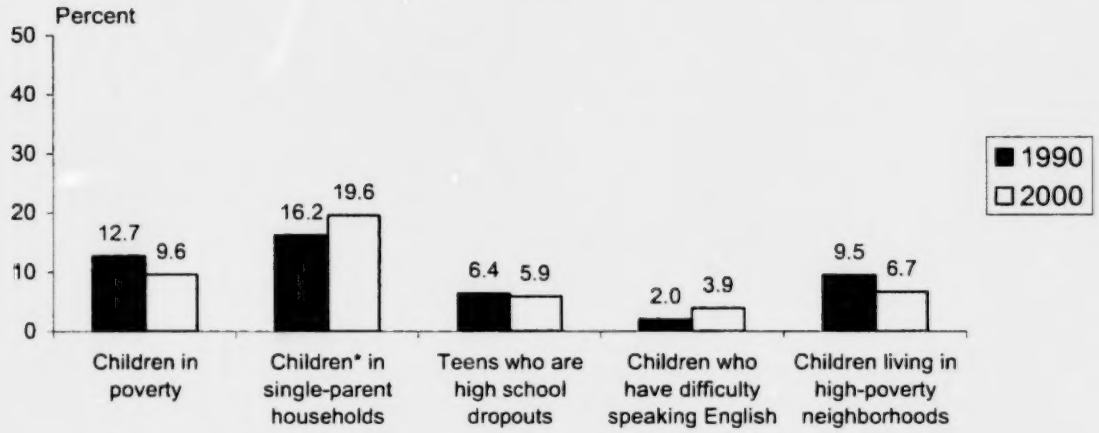
Minnesota

Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 1990 and 2000



Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 2000

Indicator	Minnesota Number	Minnesota Percent	United States Percent
Children in poverty	121,691	9.6	16.6
Children in extreme poverty (below 50% poverty level)	49,586	3.9	7.4
Children in low-income families (below 200% poverty level)	330,962	26.1	37.8
Children* in single-parent households	252,562	19.6	23.3
Population ages 16 to 19 who are high school dropouts	17,399	5.9	9.8
Population ages 16 to 19 who are not in school and not working	14,034	4.8	8.9
Children ages 5 to 17 who have difficulty speaking English	37,703	3.9	6.6
Children ages 5 to 15 with one or more disabilities	43,780	5.4	5.8
Children living in high-poverty neighborhoods	85,685	6.7	20.4

*People under age 18 who are children of the householder.

Original source of data: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census and 2000 Census. See Appendix A: Definitions, page 61.

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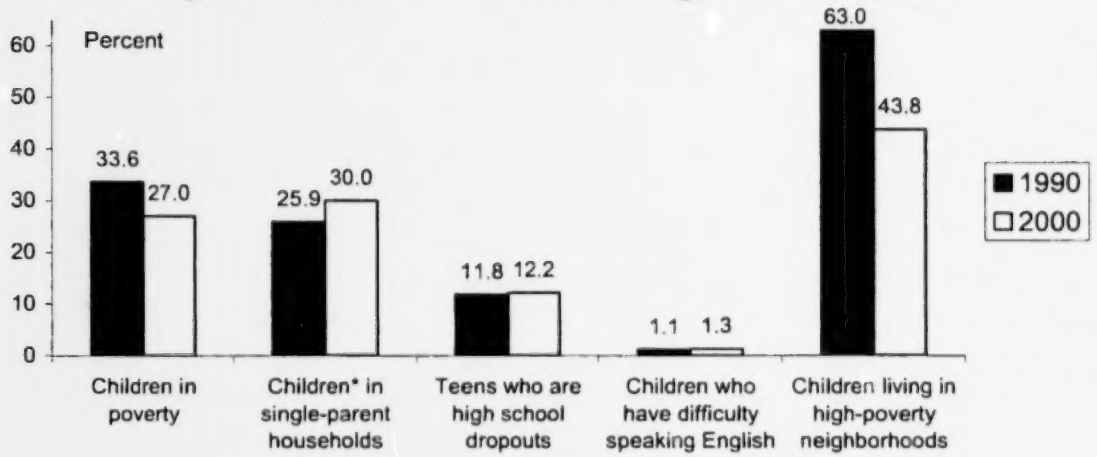
Mississippi

Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 1990 and 2000



Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 2000

Indicator	Mississippi Number	Mississippi Percent	United States Percent
Children in poverty	206,450	27.0	16.6
Children in extreme poverty (below 50% poverty level)	100,037	13.1	7.4
Children in low-income families (below 200% poverty level)	408,319	53.5	37.8
Children* in single-parent households	232,895	30.0	23.3
Population ages 16 to 19 who are high school dropouts	22,528	12.2	9.8
Population ages 16 to 19 who are not in school and not working	21,668	11.8	8.9
Children ages 5 to 17 who have difficulty speaking English	7,168	1.3	6.6
Children ages 5 to 15 with one or more disabilities	28,342	5.9	5.8
Children living in high-poverty neighborhoods	339,285	43.8	20.4

*People under age 18 who are children of the householder.

Original source of data: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census and 2000 Census. See Appendix A: Definitions, page 61.

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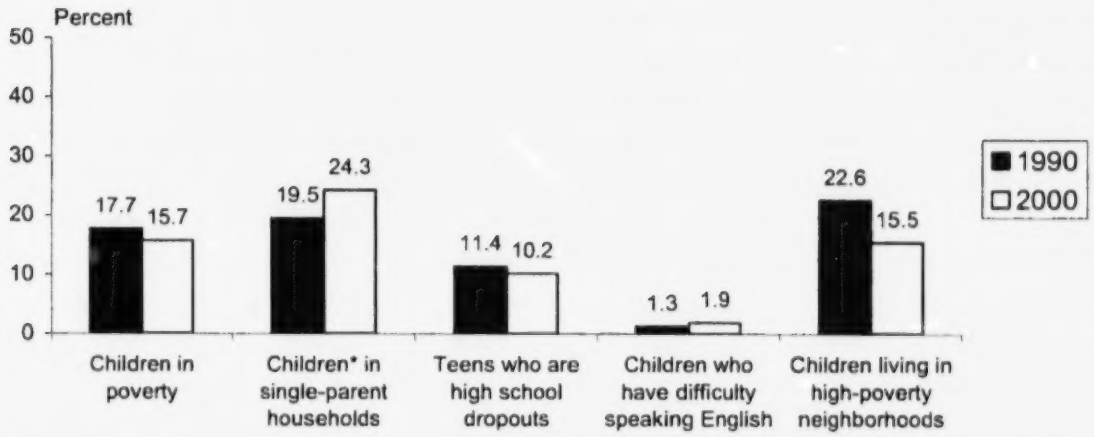
Missouri

Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 1990 and 2000



Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 2000

Indicator	Missouri Number	Missouri Percent	United States Percent
Children in poverty	220,556	15.7	16.6
Children in extreme poverty (below 50% poverty level)	98,452	7.0	7.4
Children in low-income families (below 200% poverty level)	532,514	38.0	37.8
Children* in single-parent households	346,354	24.3	23.3
Population ages 16 to 19 who are high school dropouts	32,976	10.2	9.8
Population ages 16 to 19 who are not in school and not working	28,594	8.8	8.9
Children ages 5 to 17 who have difficulty speaking English	19,607	1.9	6.6
Children ages 5 to 15 with one or more disabilities	54,120	6.1	5.8
Children living in high-poverty neighborhoods	221,948	15.5	20.4

*People under age 18 who are children of the householder.

Original source of data: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census and 2000 Census. See Appendix A: Definitions, page 61.

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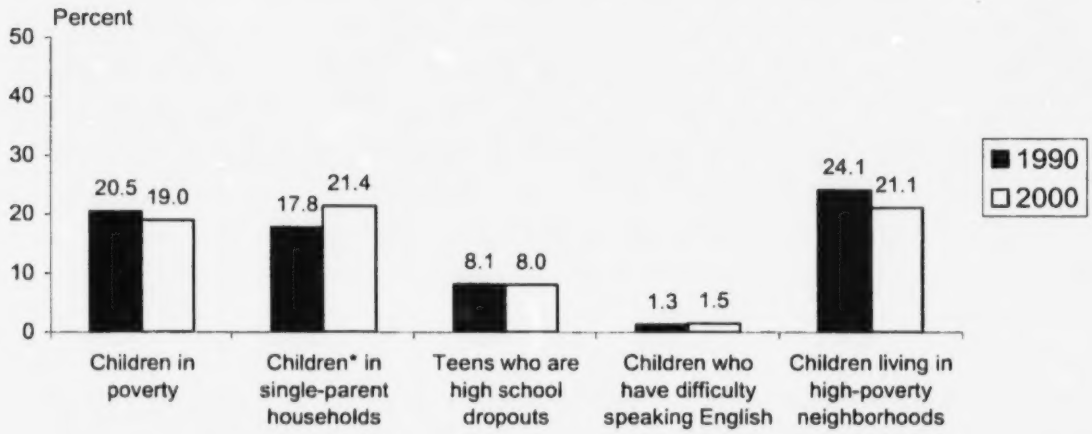
Montana

Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 1990 and 2000



Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 2000

Indicator	Montana Number	Montana Percent	United States Percent
Children in poverty	42,912	19.0	16.6
Children in extreme poverty (below 50% poverty level)	16,681	7.4	7.4
Children in low-income families (below 200% poverty level)	104,073	46.1	37.8
Children* in single-parent households	49,140	21.4	23.3
Population ages 16 to 19 who are high school dropouts	4,408	8.0	9.8
Population ages 16 to 19 who are not in school and not working	4,206	7.6	8.9
Children ages 5 to 17 who have difficulty speaking English	2,673	1.5	6.6
Children ages 5 to 15 with one or more disabilities	8,191	5.6	5.8
Children living in high-poverty neighborhoods	48,643	21.1	20.4

*People under age 18 who are children of the householder.

Original source of data: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census and 2000 Census. See Appendix A: Definitions, page 61.

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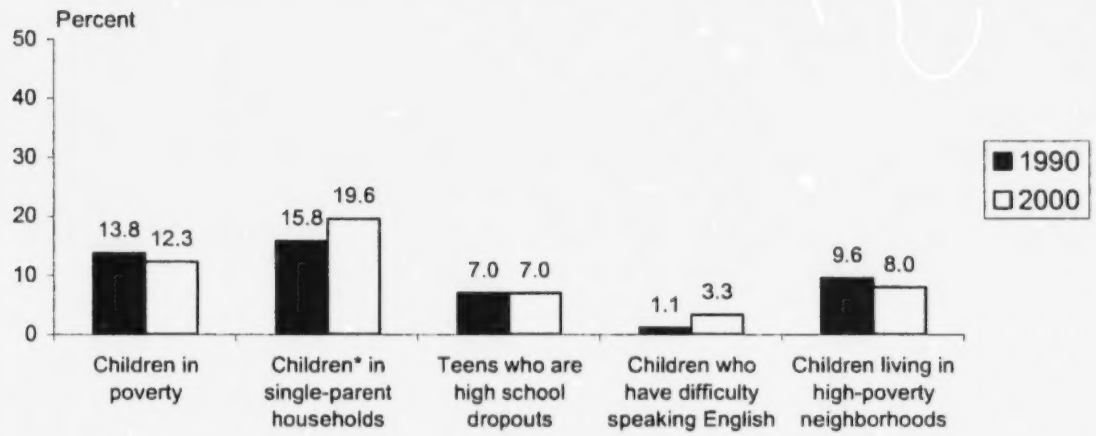
Nebraska

Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 1990 and 2000



Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 2000

Indicator	Nebraska Number	Nebraska Percent	United States Percent
Children in poverty	54,477	12.3	16.6
Children in extreme poverty (below 50% poverty level)	21,968	5.0	7.4
Children in low-income families (below 200% poverty level)	152,749	34.6	37.8
Children* in single-parent households	88,431	19.6	23.3
Population ages 16 to 19 who are high school dropouts	7,530	7.0	9.8
Population ages 16 to 19 who are not in school and not working	5,957	5.6	8.9
Children ages 5 to 17 who have difficulty speaking English	11,013	3.3	6.6
Children ages 5 to 15 with one or more disabilities	13,832	5.0	5.8
Children living in high-poverty neighborhoods	36,235	8.0	20.4

*People under age 18 who are children of the householder.

Original source of data: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census and 2000 Census. See Appendix A: Definitions, page 61.

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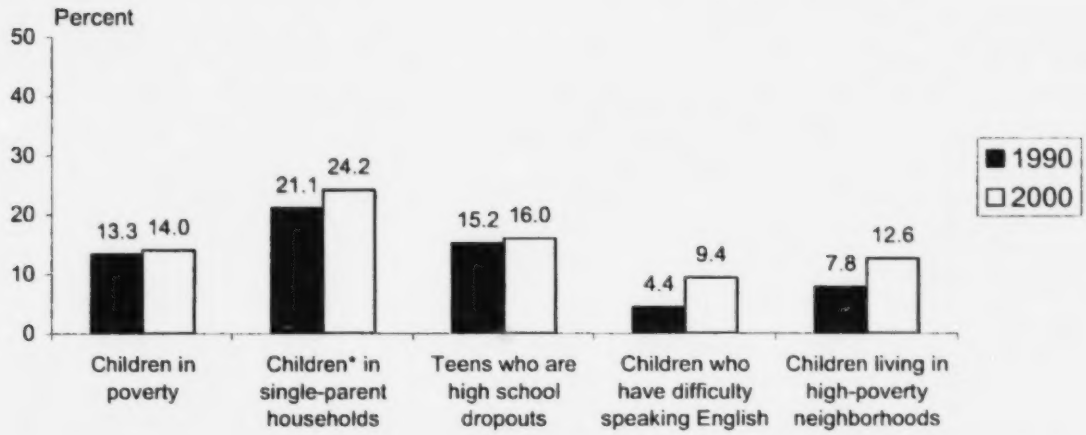
Nevada

Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 1990 and 2000



Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 2000

Indicator	Nevada Number	Nevada Percent	United States Percent
Children in poverty	69,777	14.0	16.6
Children in extreme poverty (below 50% poverty level)	29,059	5.8	7.4
Children in low-income families (below 200% poverty level)	181,700	36.4	37.8
Children* in single-parent households	123,646	24.2	23.3
Population ages 16 to 19 who are high school dropouts	15,713	16.0	9.8
Population ages 16 to 19 who are not in school and not working	12,391	12.6	8.9
Children ages 5 to 17 who have difficulty speaking English	34,337	9.4	6.6
Children ages 5 to 15 with one or more disabilities	14,979	4.8	5.8
Children living in high-poverty neighborhoods	64,459	12.6	20.4

*People under age 18 who are children of the householder.

Original source of data: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census and 2000 Census. See Appendix A: Definitions, page 61.

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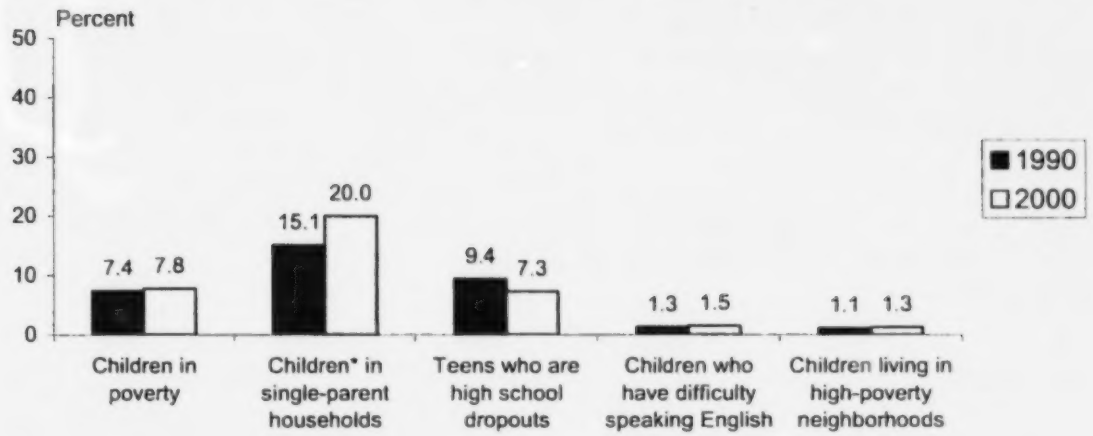
New Hampshire

Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 1990 and 2000



Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 2000

Indicator	New Hampshire Number	New Hampshire Percent	United States Percent
Children in poverty	23,635	7.8	16.6
Children in extreme poverty (below 50% poverty level)	9,697	3.2	7.4
Children in low-income families (below 200% poverty level)	68,339	22.5	37.8
Children* in single-parent households	61,841	20.0	23.3
Population ages 16 to 19 who are high school dropouts	4,951	7.3	9.8
Population ages 16 to 19 who are not in school and not working	3,333	4.9	8.9
Children ages 5 to 17 who have difficulty speaking English	3,443	1.5	6.6
Children ages 5 to 15 with one or more disabilities	13,558	6.8	5.8
Children living in high-poverty neighborhoods	3,995	1.3	20.4

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Original source of data: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census and 2000 Census. See Appendix A: Definitions, page 61.

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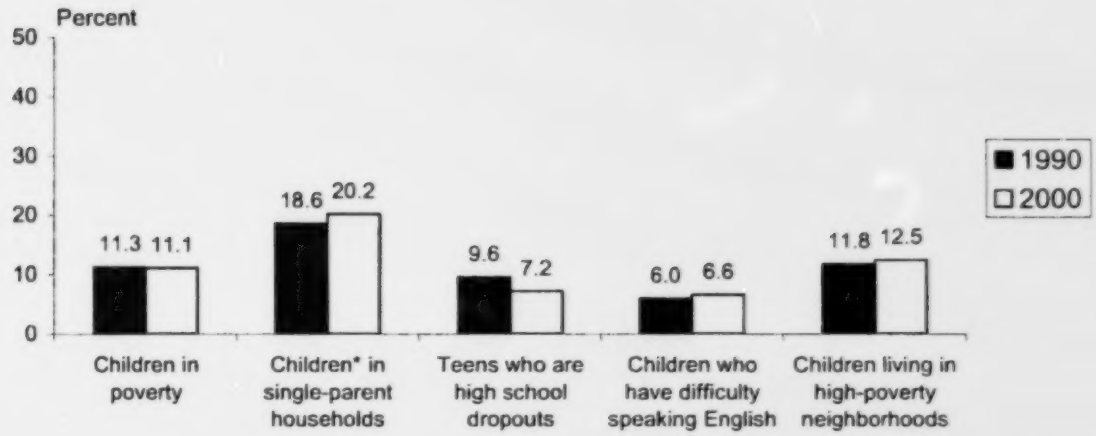
New Jersey

Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 1990 and 2000



Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 2000

Indicator	New Jersey Number	New Jersey Percent	United States Percent
Children in poverty	227,754	11.1	16.6
Children in extreme poverty (below 50% poverty level)	110,800	5.4	7.4
Children in low-income families (below 200% poverty level)	523,126	25.5	37.8
Children* in single-parent households	420,931	20.2	23.3
Population ages 16 to 19 who are high school dropouts	29,426	7.2	9.8
Population ages 16 to 19 who are not in school and not working	31,215	7.6	8.9
Children ages 5 to 17 who have difficulty speaking English	99,993	6.6	6.6
Children ages 5 to 15 with one or more disabilities	66,861	5.1	5.8
Children living in high-poverty neighborhoods	261,964	12.5	20.4

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Original source of data: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census and 2000 Census. See Appendix A: Definitions, page 61.

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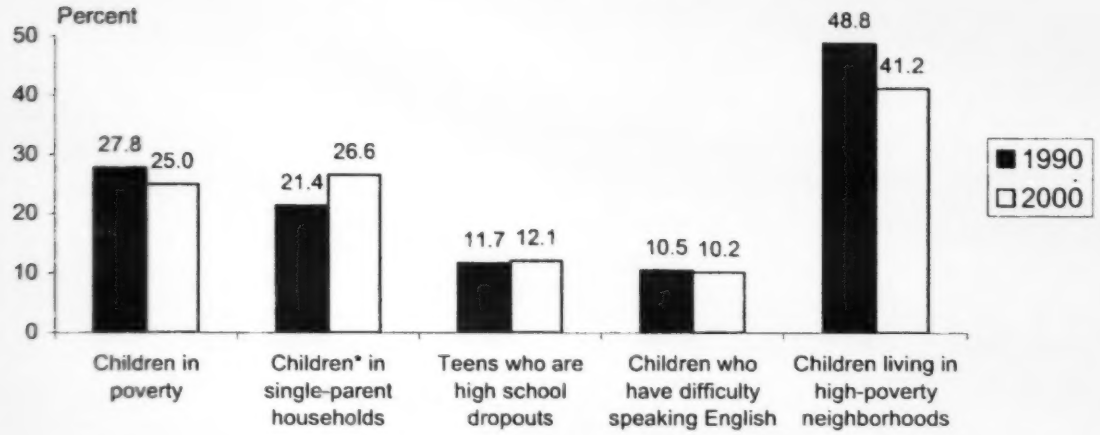
New Mexico

Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 1990 and 2000



Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 2000

Indicator	New Mexico Number	New Mexico Percent	United States Percent
Children in poverty	125,218	25.0	16.6
Children in extreme poverty (below 50% poverty level)	53,542	10.7	7.4
Children in low-income families (below 200% poverty level)	264,684	52.9	37.8
Children* in single-parent households	135,428	26.6	23.3
Population ages 16 to 19 who are high school dropouts	13,665	12.1	9.8
Population ages 16 to 19 who are not in school and not working	13,447	11.9	8.9
Children ages 5 to 17 who have difficulty speaking English	38,436	10.2	6.6
Children ages 5 to 15 with one or more disabilities	18,374	5.7	5.8
Children living in high-poverty neighborhoods	209,296	41.2	20.4

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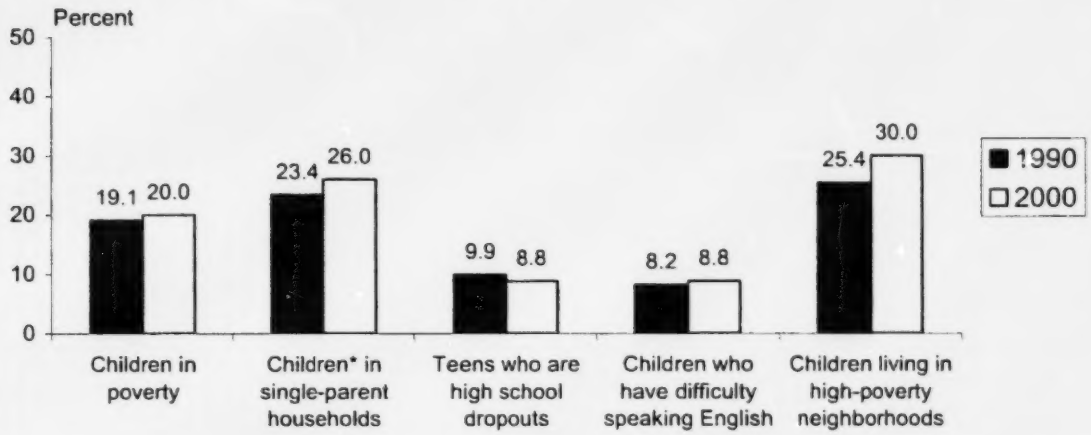
New York

Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 1990 and 2000



Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 2000

Indicator	New York Number	New York Percent	United States Percent
Children in poverty	915,710	20.0	16.6
Children in extreme poverty (below 50% poverty level)	480,385	10.5	7.4
Children in low-income families (below 200% poverty level)	1,790,718	39.1	37.8
Children* in single-parent households	1,221,210	26.0	23.3
Population ages 16 to 19 who are high school dropouts	89,123	8.8	9.8
Population ages 16 to 19 who are not in school and not working	92,383	9.1	8.9
Children ages 5 to 17 who have difficulty speaking English	303,212	8.8	6.6
Children ages 5 to 15 with one or more disabilities	181,450	6.2	5.8
Children living in high-poverty neighborhoods	1,407,128	30.0	20.4

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Original source of data: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census and 2000 Census. See Appendix A: Definitions, page 61.

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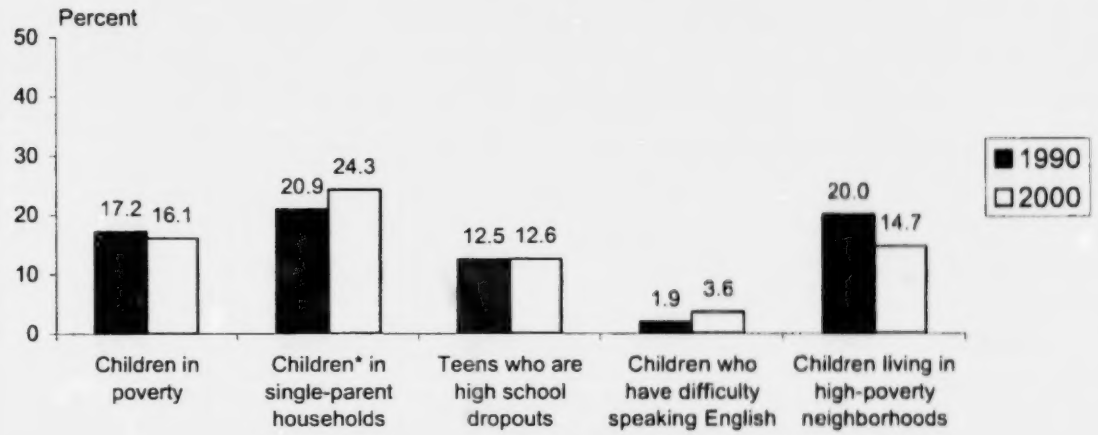
North Carolina

Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 1990 and 2000



Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 2000

Indicator	North Carolina Number	North Carolina Percent	United States Percent
Children in poverty	311,053	16.1	16.6
Children in extreme poverty (below 50% poverty level)	141,934	7.3	7.4
Children in low-income families (below 200% poverty level)	753,017	39.0	37.8
Children* in single-parent households	477,925	24.3	23.3
Population ages 16 to 19 who are high school dropouts	53,943	12.6	9.8
Population ages 16 to 19 who are not in school and not working	41,707	9.7	8.9
Children ages 5 to 17 who have difficulty speaking English	50,797	3.6	6.6
Children ages 5 to 15 with one or more disabilities	74,141	6.1	5.8
Children living in high-poverty neighborhoods	289,342	14.7	20.4

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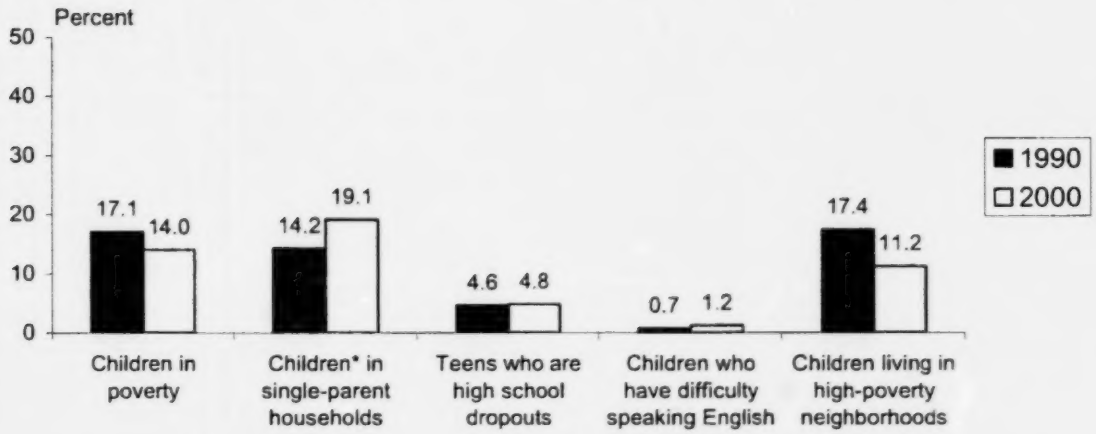
North Dakota

Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 1990 and 2000



Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 2000

Indicator	North Dakota Number	North Dakota Percent	United States Percent
Children in poverty	22,163	14.0	16.6
Children in extreme poverty (below 50% poverty level)	9,662	6.1	7.4
Children in low-income families (below 200% poverty level)	58,258	36.7	37.8
Children* in single-parent households	30,695	19.1	23.3
Population ages 16 to 19 who are high school dropouts	2,074	4.8	9.8
Population ages 16 to 19 who are not in school and not working	1,874	4.4	8.9
Children ages 5 to 17 who have difficulty speaking English	1,512	1.2	6.6
Children ages 5 to 15 with one or more disabilities	5,586	5.6	5.8
Children living in high-poverty neighborhoods	18,010	11.2	20.4

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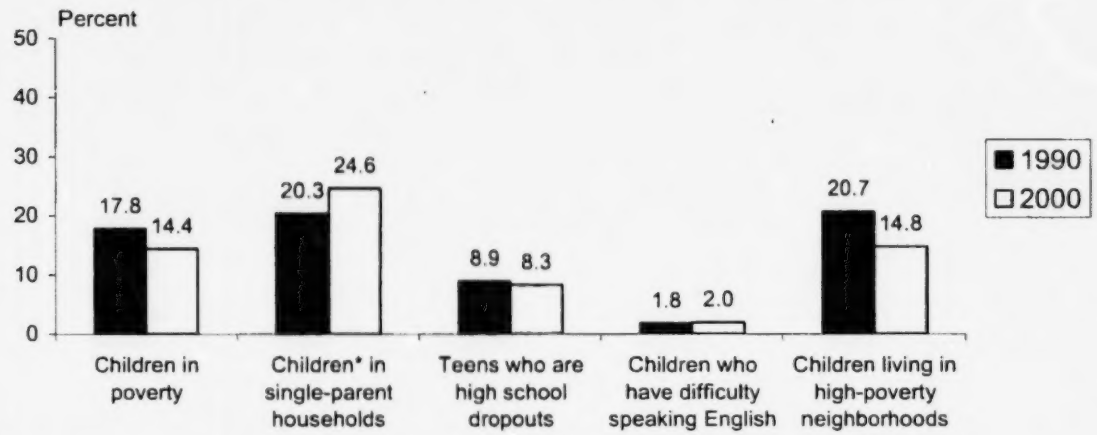
Ohio

Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 1990 and 2000



Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 2000

Indicator	Ohio Number	Ohio Percent	United States Percent
Children in poverty	408,685	14.4	16.6
Children in extreme poverty (below 50% poverty level)	191,009	6.7	7.4
Children in low-income families (below 200% poverty level)	963,944	34.0	37.8
Children* in single-parent households	711,928	24.6	23.3
Population ages 16 to 19 who are high school dropouts	52,933	8.3	9.8
Population ages 16 to 19 who are not in school and not working	48,272	7.5	8.9
Children ages 5 to 17 who have difficulty speaking English	43,675	2.0	6.6
Children ages 5 to 15 with one or more disabilities	113,374	6.3	5.8
Children living in high-poverty neighborhoods	428,777	14.8	20.4

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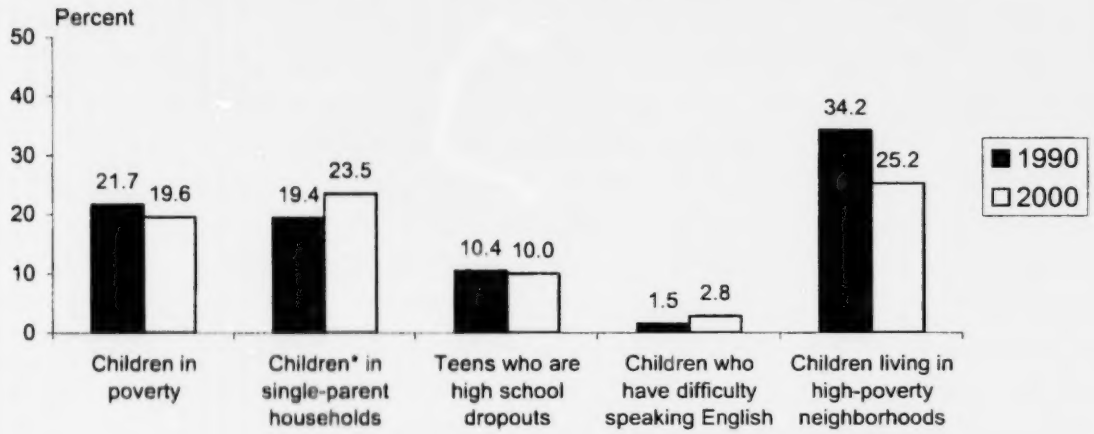
Oklahoma

Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 1990 and 2000



Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 2000

Indicator	Oklahoma Number	Oklahoma Percent	United States Percent
Children in poverty	171,929	19.6	16.6
Children in extreme poverty (below 50% poverty level)	70,851	8.1	7.4
Children in low-income families (below 200% poverty level)	408,866	46.7	37.8
Children* in single-parent households	209,734	23.5	23.3
Population ages 16 to 19 who are high school dropouts	21,279	10.0	9.8
Population ages 16 to 19 who are not in school and not working	19,758	9.3	8.9
Children ages 5 to 17 who have difficulty speaking English	18,067	2.8	6.6
Children ages 5 to 15 with one or more disabilities	35,033	6.4	5.8
Children living in high-poverty neighborhoods	224,617	25.2	20.4

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Original source of data: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census and 2000 Census. See Appendix A: Definitions, page 61.

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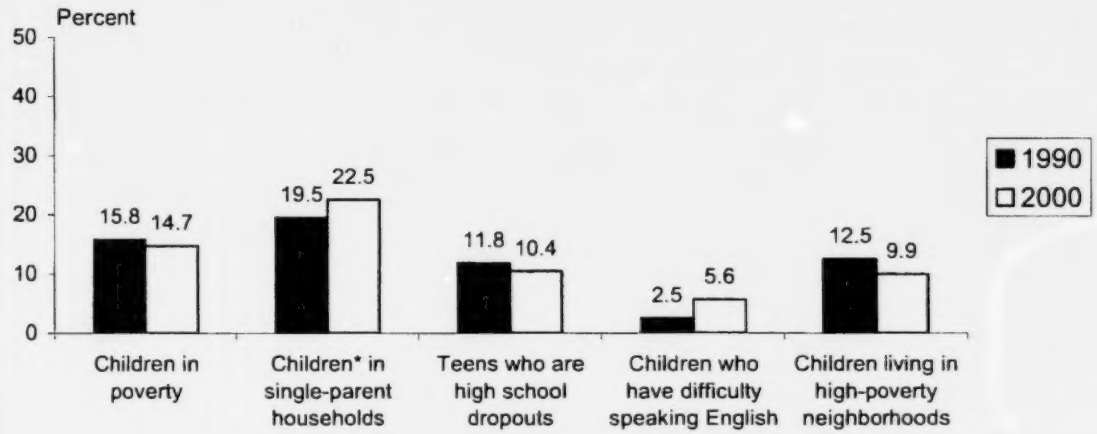
Oregon

Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 1990 and 2000



Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 2000

Indicator	Oregon Number	Oregon Percent	United States Percent
Children in poverty	121,460	14.7	16.6
Children in extreme poverty (below 50% poverty level)	49,677	6.0	7.4
Children in low-income families (below 200% poverty level)	307,662	37.2	37.8
Children* in single-parent households	190,098	22.5	23.3
Population ages 16 to 19 who are high school dropouts	19,901	10.4	9.8
Population ages 16 to 19 who are not in school and not working	17,820	9.3	8.9
Children ages 5 to 17 who have difficulty speaking English	34,654	5.6	6.6
Children ages 5 to 15 with one or more disabilities	33,170	6.3	5.8
Children living in high-poverty neighborhoods	83,844	9.9	20.4

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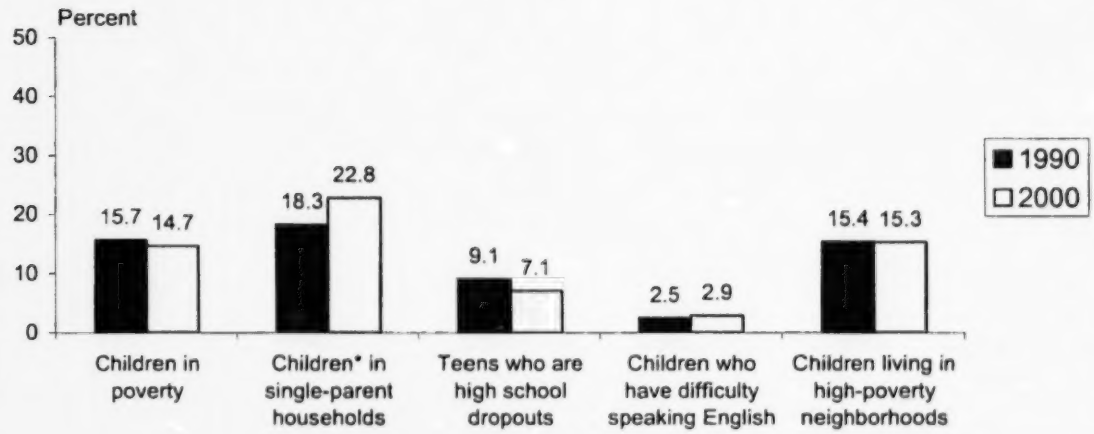
Pennsylvania

Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 1990 and 2000



Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 2000

Indicator	Pennsylvania Number	Pennsylvania Percent	United States Percent
Children in poverty	421,745	14.7	16.6
Children in extreme poverty (below 50% poverty level)	198,369	6.9	7.4
Children in low-income families (below 200% poverty level)	987,868	34.4	37.8
Children* in single-parent households	665,745	22.8	23.3
Population ages 16 to 19 who are high school dropouts	47,977	7.1	9.8
Population ages 16 to 19 who are not in school and not working	46,957	7.0	8.9
Children ages 5 to 17 who have difficulty speaking English	63,638	2.9	6.6
Children ages 5 to 15 with one or more disabilities	106,668	5.7	5.8
Children living in high-poverty neighborhoods	448,161	15.3	20.4

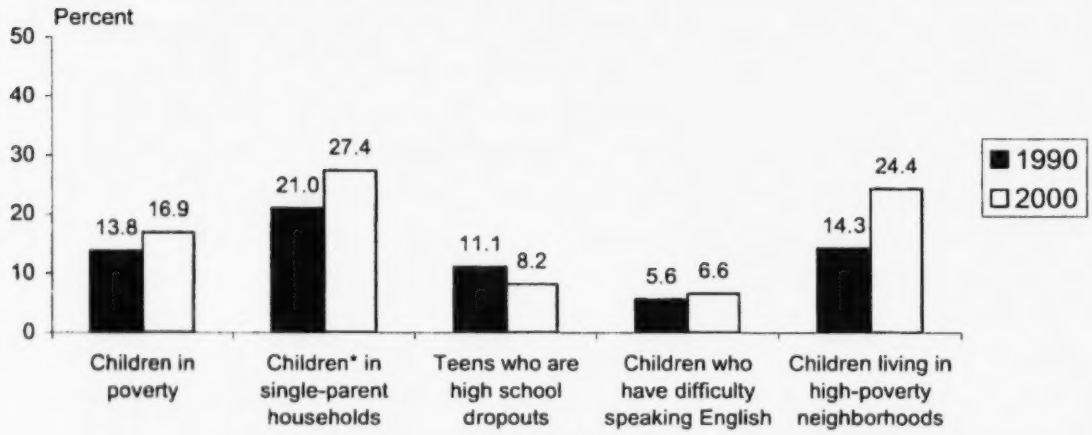
*People under age 18 who are children of the householder.

Original source of data: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census and 2000 Census. See Appendix A: Definitions, page 61.

For more detail and additional easy-to-use information on children from the 2000 Census, please visit the KIDS COUNT website (www.kidscount.org), where data and rankings are available for states, counties, large cities, metropolitan areas, American Indian areas, congressional districts, and New England towns.

Rhode Island

Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 1990 and 2000



Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 2000

Indicator	Rhode Island Number	Rhode Island Percent	United States Percent
Children in poverty	41,162	16.9	16.6
Children in extreme poverty (below 50% poverty level)	19,773	8.1	7.4
Children in low-income families (below 200% poverty level)	83,420	34.2	37.8
Children* in single-parent households	67,978	27.4	23.3
Population ages 16 to 19 who are high school dropouts	5,047	8.2	9.8
Population ages 16 to 19 who are not in school and not working	4,477	7.3	8.9
Children ages 5 to 17 who have difficulty speaking English	12,170	6.6	6.6
Children ages 5 to 15 with one or more disabilities	10,629	6.8	5.8
Children living in high-poverty neighborhoods	60,489	24.4	20.4

*People under age 18 who are children of the householder.

Original source of data: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census and 2000 Census. See Appendix A: Definitions, page 61.

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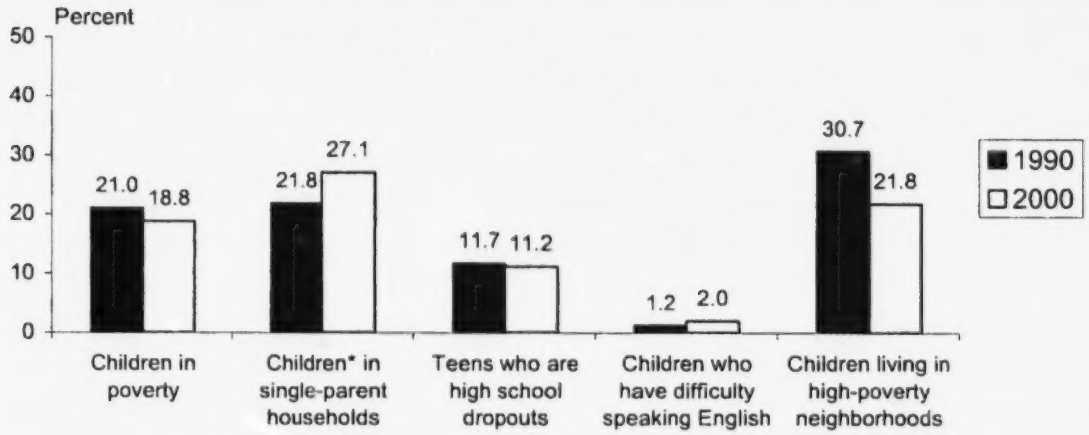
South Carolina

Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 1990 and 2000



Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 2000

Indicator	South Carolina Number	South Carolina Percent	United States Percent
Children in poverty	187,275	18.8	16.6
Children in extreme poverty (below 50% poverty level)	89,538	9.0	7.4
Children in low-income families (below 200% poverty level)	426,484	42.9	37.8
Children* in single-parent households	273,880	27.1	23.3
Population ages 16 to 19 who are high school dropouts	26,357	11.2	9.8
Population ages 16 to 19 who are not in school and not working	23,957	10.2	8.9
Children ages 5 to 17 who have difficulty speaking English	14,915	2.0	6.6
Children ages 5 to 15 with one or more disabilities	40,209	6.3	5.8
Children living in high-poverty neighborhoods	219,880	21.8	20.4

*People under age 18 who are children of the householder.

Original source of data: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census and 2000 Census. See Appendix A: Definitions, page 61.

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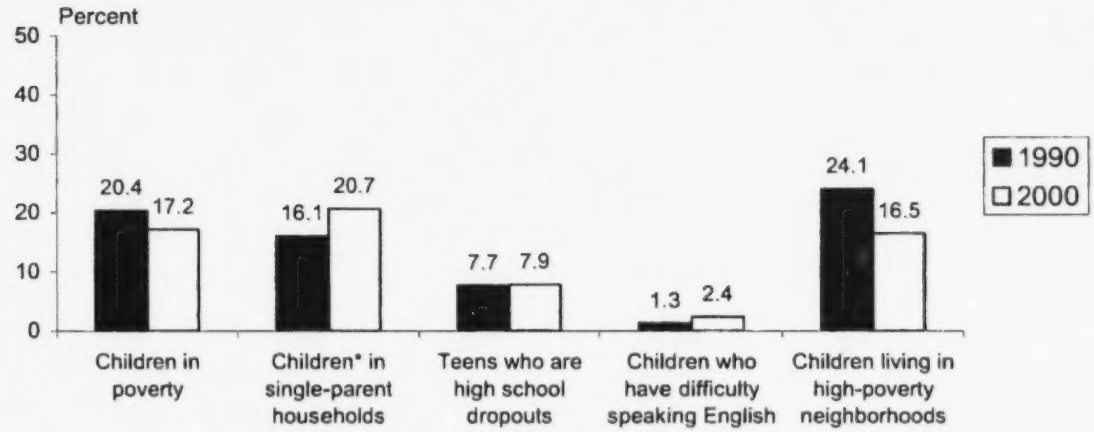
South Dakota

Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 1990 and 2000



Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 2000

Indicator	South Dakota Number	South Dakota Percent	United States Percent
Children in poverty	33,965	17.2	16.6
Children in extreme poverty (below 50% poverty level)	15,949	8.1	7.4
Children in low-income families (below 200% poverty level)	81,433	41.1	37.8
Children* in single-parent households	41,925	20.7	23.3
Population ages 16 to 19 who are high school dropouts	3,916	7.9	9.8
Population ages 16 to 19 who are not in school and not working	3,636	7.4	8.9
Children ages 5 to 17 who have difficulty speaking English	3,590	2.4	6.6
Children ages 5 to 15 with one or more disabilities	6,087	4.8	5.8
Children living in high-poverty neighborhoods	33,388	16.5	20.4

*People under age 18 who are children of the householder.

Original source of data: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census and 2000 Census. See Appendix A: Definitions, page 61.

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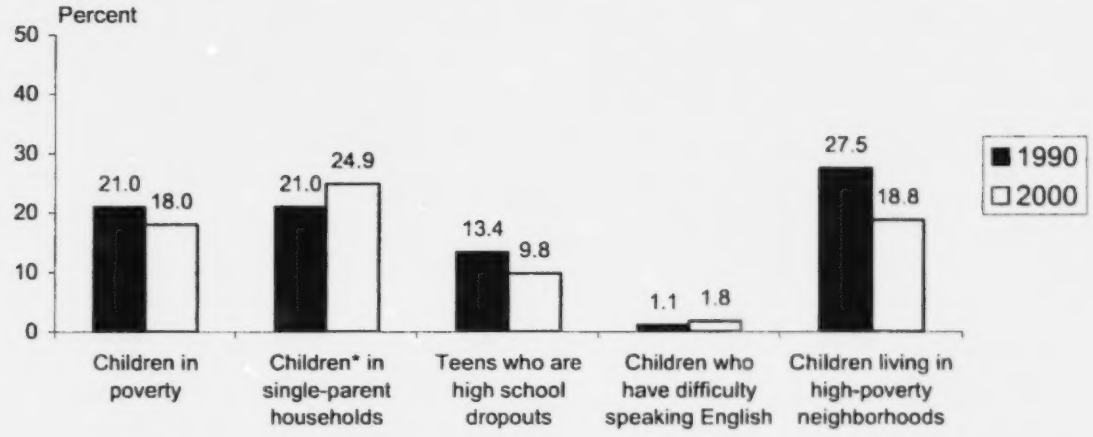
Tennessee

Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 1990 and 2000



Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 2000

Indicator	Tennessee Number	Tennessee Percent	United States Percent
Children in poverty	247,397	18.0	16.6
Children in extreme poverty (below 50% poverty level)	112,836	8.2	7.4
Children in low-income families (below 200% poverty level)	568,468	41.3	37.8
Children* in single-parent households	348,284	24.9	23.3
Population ages 16 to 19 who are high school dropouts	30,667	9.8	9.8
Population ages 16 to 19 who are not in school and not working	28,396	9.1	8.9
Children ages 5 to 17 who have difficulty speaking English	18,069	1.8	6.6
Children ages 5 to 15 with one or more disabilities	56,317	6.5	5.8
Children living in high-poverty neighborhoods	263,549	18.8	20.4

*People under age 18 who are children of the householder.

Original source of data: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census and 2000 Census. See Appendix A: Definitions, page 61.

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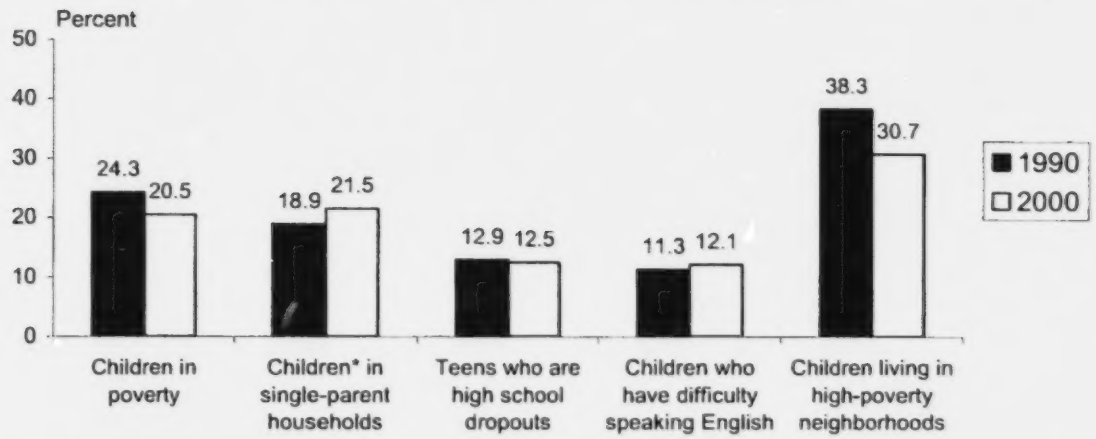
Texas

Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 1990 and 2000



Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 2000

Indicator	Texas Number	Texas Percent	United States Percent
Children in poverty	1,189,935	20.5	16.6
Children in extreme poverty (below 50% poverty level)	513,384	8.9	7.4
Children in low-income families (below 200% poverty level)	2,647,797	45.7	37.8
Children* in single-parent households	1,265,425	21.5	23.3
Population ages 16 to 19 who are high school dropouts	160,952	12.5	9.8
Population ages 16 to 19 who are not in school and not working	142,955	11.1	8.9
Children ages 5 to 17 who have difficulty speaking English	516,819	12.1	6.6
Children ages 5 to 15 with one or more disabilities	192,288	5.3	5.8
Children living in high-poverty neighborhoods	1,805,242	30.7	20.4

*People under age 18 who are children of the householder.

Original source of data: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census and 2000 Census. See Appendix A: Definitions, page 61.

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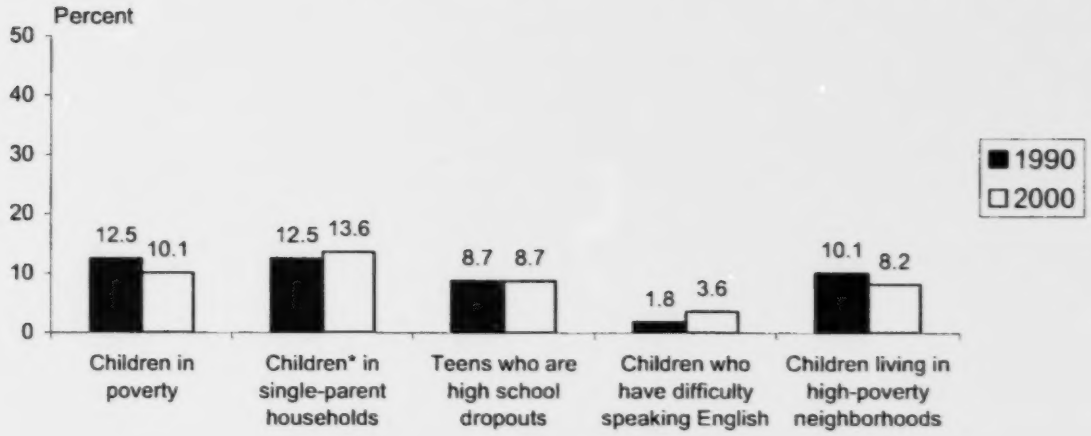
Utah

Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 1990 and 2000



Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 2000

Indicator	Utah Number	Utah Percent	United States Percent
Children in poverty	71,765	10.1	16.6
Children in extreme poverty (below 50% poverty level)	26,891	3.8	7.4
Children in low-income families (below 200% poverty level)	234,896	33.2	37.8
Children* in single-parent households	97,639	13.6	23.3
Population ages 16 to 19 who are high school dropouts	15,185	8.7	9.8
Population ages 16 to 19 who are not in school and not working	14,092	8.1	8.9
Children ages 5 to 17 who have difficulty speaking English	18,171	3.6	6.6
Children ages 5 to 15 with one or more disabilities	21,858	5.2	5.8
Children living in high-poverty neighborhoods	58,982	8.2	20.4

*People under age 18 who are children of the householder.

Original source of data: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census and 2000 Census. See Appendix A: Definitions, page 61.

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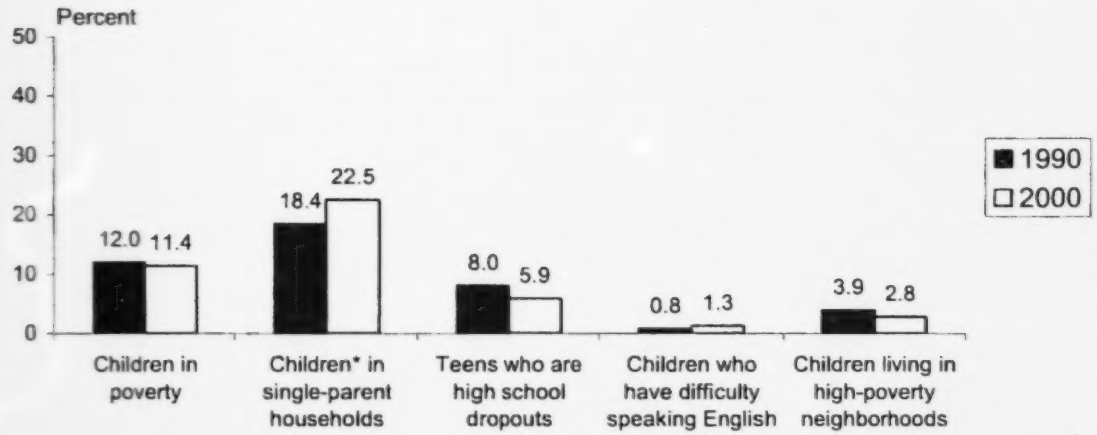
Vermont

Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 1990 and 2000



Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 2000

Indicator	Vermont Number	Vermont Percent	United States Percent
Children in poverty	16,595	11.4	16.6
Children in extreme poverty (below 50% poverty level)	6,032	4.2	7.4
Children in low-income families (below 200% poverty level)	47,271	32.5	37.8
Children* in single-parent households	33,184	22.5	23.3
Population ages 16 to 19 who are high school dropouts	2,157	5.9	9.8
Population ages 16 to 19 who are not in school and not working	1,770	4.9	8.9
Children ages 5 to 17 who have difficulty speaking English	1,435	1.3	6.6
Children ages 5 to 15 with one or more disabilities	6,303	6.6	5.8
Children living in high-poverty neighborhoods	4,088	2.8	20.4

*People under age 18 who are children of the householder.

Original source of data: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census and 2000 Census. See Appendix A: Definitions, page 61.

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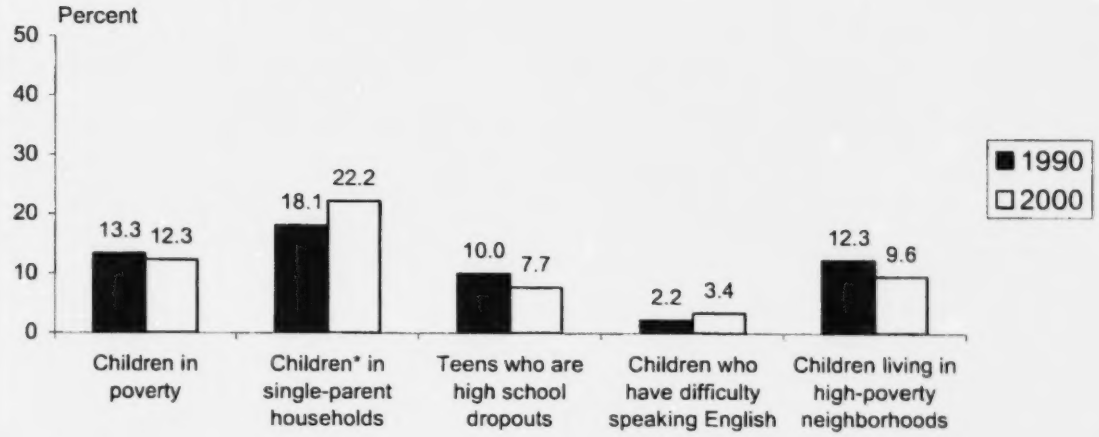
Virginia

Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 1990 and 2000



Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 2000

Indicator	Virginia Number	Virginia Percent	United States Percent
Children in poverty	209,532	12.3	16.6
Children in extreme poverty (below 50% poverty level)	93,928	5.5	7.4
Children in low-income families (below 200% poverty level)	535,389	31.3	37.8
Children* in single-parent households	386,141	22.2	23.3
Population ages 16 to 19 who are high school dropouts	29,588	7.7	9.8
Population ages 16 to 19 who are not in school and not working	27,578	7.2	8.9
Children ages 5 to 17 who have difficulty speaking English	43,377	3.4	6.6
Children ages 5 to 15 with one or more disabilities	67,398	6.2	5.8
Children living in high-poverty neighborhoods	167,631	9.6	20.4

*People under age 18 who are children of the householder.

Original source of data: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census and 2000 Census. See Appendix A: Definitions, page 61.

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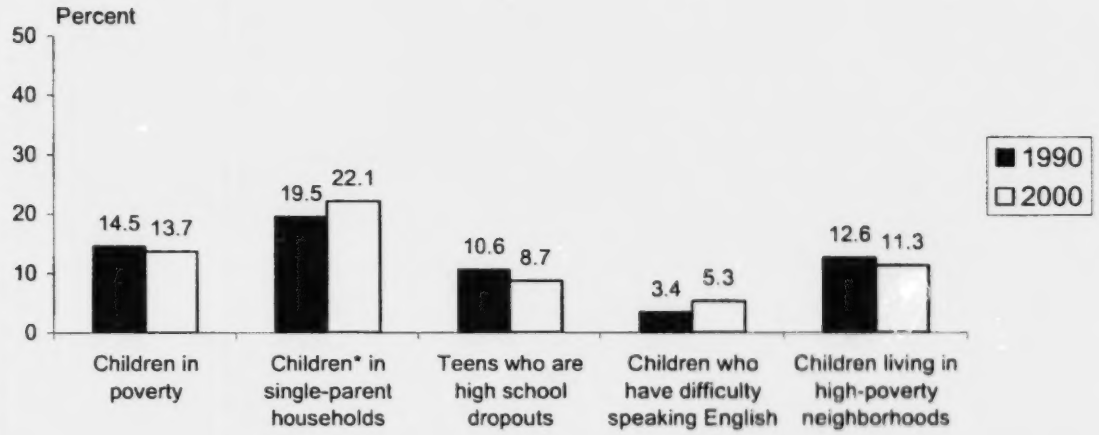
Washington

Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 1990 and 2000



Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 2000

Indicator	Washington Number	Washington Percent	United States Percent
Children in poverty	202,891	13.7	16.6
Children in extreme poverty (below 50% poverty level)	84,576	5.7	7.4
Children in low-income families (below 200% poverty level)	489,058	33.0	37.8
Children* in single-parent households	334,358	22.1	23.3
Population ages 16 to 19 who are high school dropouts	29,183	8.7	9.8
Population ages 16 to 19 who are not in school and not working	27,147	8.1	8.9
Children ages 5 to 17 who have difficulty speaking English	59,677	5.3	6.6
Children ages 5 to 15 with one or more disabilities	54,523	5.8	5.8
Children living in high-poverty neighborhoods	170,360	11.3	20.4

*People under age 18 who are children of the householder.

Original source of data: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census and 2000 Census. See Appendix A: Definitions, page 61.

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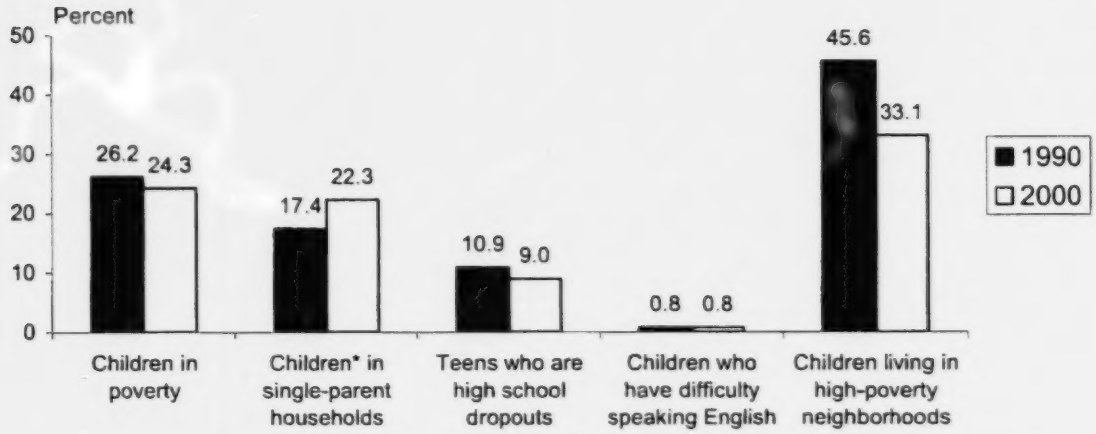
West Virginia

Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 1990 and 2000



Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 2000

Indicator	West Virginia Number	West Virginia Percent	United States Percent
Children in poverty	96,096	24.3	16.6
Children in extreme poverty (below 50% poverty level)	42,828	10.8	7.4
Children in low-income families (below 200% poverty level)	198,333	50.2	37.8
Children* in single-parent households	89,680	22.3	23.3
Population ages 16 to 19 who are high school dropouts	8,942	9.0	9.8
Population ages 16 to 19 who are not in school and not working	11,223	11.3	8.9
Children ages 5 to 17 who have difficulty speaking English	2,495	0.8	6.6
Children ages 5 to 15 with one or more disabilities	19,097	7.6	5.8
Children living in high-poverty neighborhoods	133,359	33.1	20.4

*People under age 18 who are children of the householder.

Original source of data: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census and 2000 Census. See Appendix A: Definitions, page 61.

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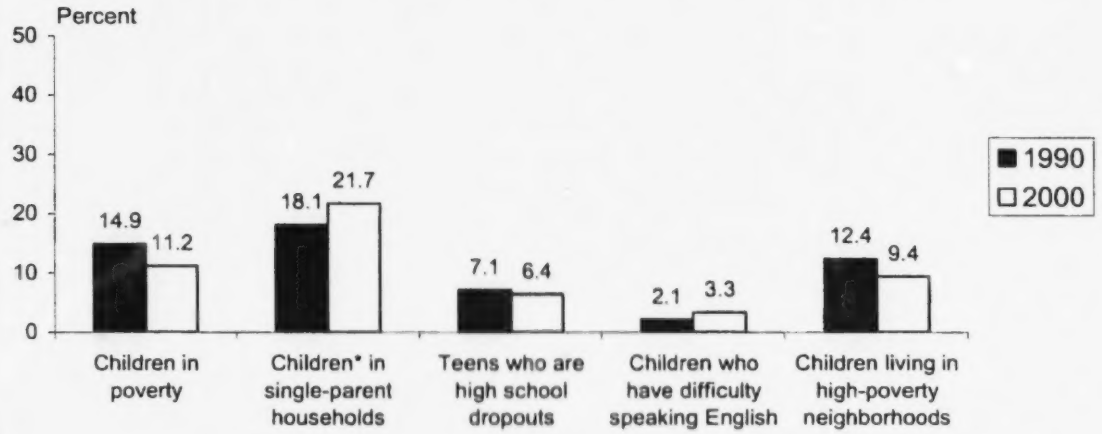
Wisconsin

Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 1990 and 2000



Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 2000

Indicator	Wisconsin Number	Wisconsin Percent	United States Percent
Children in poverty	150,166	11.2	16.6
Children in extreme poverty (below 50% poverty level)	65,990	4.9	7.4
Children in low-income families (below 200% poverty level)	391,062	29.1	37.8
Children* in single-parent households	297,634	21.7	23.3
Population ages 16 to 19 who are high school dropouts	20,484	6.4	9.8
Population ages 16 to 19 who are not in school and not working	18,943	5.9	8.9
Children ages 5 to 17 who have difficulty speaking English	34,285	3.3	6.6
Children ages 5 to 15 with one or more disabilities	53,192	6.2	5.8
Children living in high-poverty neighborhoods	128,256	9.4	20.4

*People under age 18 who are children of the householder.

Original source of data: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census and 2000 Census. See Appendix A: Definitions, page 61.

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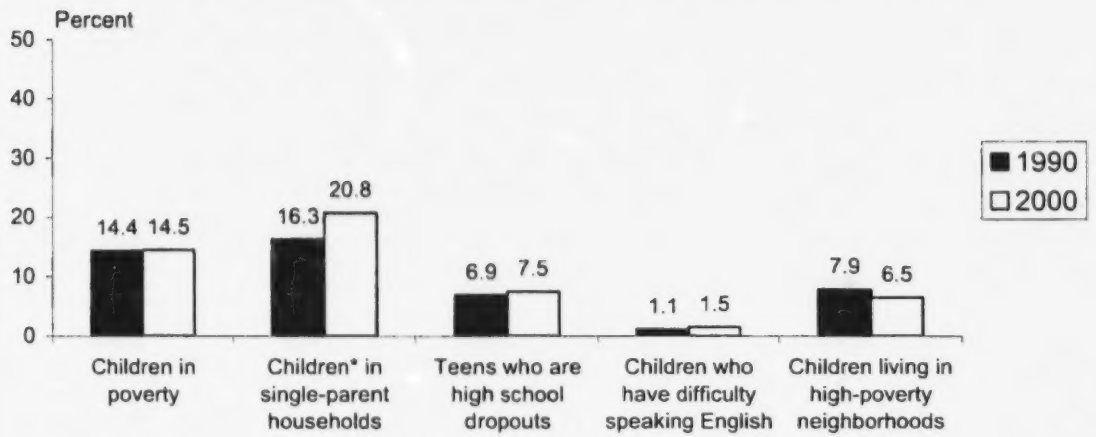
Wyoming

Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 1990 and 2000



Key Indicators of Child Well-Being, 2000

Indicator	Wyoming Number	Wyoming Percent	United States Percent
Children in poverty	18,215	14.5	16.6
Children in extreme poverty (below 50% poverty level)	6,824	5.4	7.4
Children in low-income families (below 200% poverty level)	47,322	37.6	37.8
Children* in single-parent households	26,765	20.8	23.3
Population ages 16 to 19 who are high school dropouts	2,415	7.5	9.8
Population ages 16 to 19 who are not in school and not working	2,423	7.5	8.9
Children ages 5 to 17 who have difficulty speaking English	1,443	1.5	6.6
Children ages 5 to 15 with one or more disabilities	4,825	6.0	5.8
Children living in high-poverty neighborhoods	8,322	6.5	20.4

*People under age 18 who are children of the householder.

Original source of data: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census and 2000 Census. See Appendix A: Definitions, page 61.

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Appendix A: Definitions

Children in poverty
A child under age 18 is defined as "poor' if he or she resides in a family with income below the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. Poverty thresholds differ by family size and are adjusted annually for inflation using the Consumer Price Index. However, they do not take into account geographic differences in the cost of living. Poverty data reflect income received during the year prior to the census.

Poverty status is not determined for people in institutions, military group quarters, college dormitories, and for unrelated individuals under 15 years old.

Children in single-parent households
In this report, children in single-parent households are defined as people under age 18 who are the sons or daughters of a householder—male or female—without a spouse present in the home.

Children living in high-poverty neighborhoods
Children under age 18 who live in census tracts where 20 percent or more of the population is below the poverty level are classified as living in "high-poverty" neighborhoods. Census tracts have about 4,000 residents, on average. If a census tract has a poverty rate of 20 percent or more, all of the children in that tract are defined as living in a high-poverty neighborhood. Poverty data reflect income received during the year prior to the census.

Children who have difficulty speaking English
Children ages 5 to 17 who speak a language other than English at home and speak English less than "very well" are classified as having difficulty speaking English. This includes children who speak English "well," "not well," or "not at all." This definition is used by the U.S. Census Bureau based on previous research that assessed the validity of the self-reported English-ability question.

Responses to the ability to speak English represent either the person's own perception of his or her English-language ability or, in the case of most children, the perception of another household member who fills out the census form.

Children with disabilities
Children ages 5 to 15 with one or more long-lasting physical, mental, or emotional conditions are defined as having a disability. Responses to the questions about disability represent either the person's own perceptions or, in the case of most children, the perception of another household member who fills out the census form.

High school dropouts
High school dropouts include people ages 16 to 19 who are not enrolled in school (full- or part-time) and are not high school graduates. Those who have a GED or equivalent are included as high school graduates in this measure.

Not in school and not working
Also referred to as "idle teens" or "disconnected youth," this measure includes people ages 16 to 19 who are not enrolled in school (full- or part-time) and not working (full- or part-time).

Appendix B: State Rankings

Children in poverty

Rank	State	Percent
	United States	17
1	New Hampshire	8
2	Connecticut	10
2	Minnesota	10
2	Utah	10
5	Colorado	11
5	Iowa	11
5	Maryland	11
5	New Jersey	11
5	Vermont	11
5	Wisconsin	11
11	Alaska	12
11	Delaware	12
11	Indiana	12
11	Kansas	12
11	Massachusetts	12
11	Nebraska	12
11	Virginia	12
18	Hawaii	14
18	Idaho	14
18	Illinois	14
18	Maine	14
18	Michigan	14
18	Nevada	14
18	North Dakota	14
18	Ohio	14
18	Washington	14
27	Oregon	15
27	Pennsylvania	15
27	Wyoming	15
30	Missouri	16
30	North Carolina	16
32	Florida	17
32	Georgia	17
32	Rhode Island	17
35	South Dakota	18
35	Tennessee	18
37	Arizona	19
37	Montana	19
37	South Carolina	19
40	California	20
40	New York	20
40	Oklahoma	20
43	Kentucky	21
43	Texas	21
45	Alabama	22
45	Arkansas	22
47	West Virginia	24
48	New Mexico	25
49	Louisiana	27
49	Mississippi	27
N.R.	District of Columbia	32

Children in extreme poverty (below 50% poverty level)

Rank	State	Percent
	United States	7
1	New Hampshire	3
2	Alaska	4
2	Minnesota	4
2	Utah	4
2	Vermont	4
6	Colorado	5
6	Connecticut	5
6	Idaho	5
6	Indiana	5
6	Iowa	5
6	Kansas	5
6	Maryland	5
6	Nebraska	5
6	New Jersey	5
6	Wisconsin	5
6	Wyoming	5
17	Delaware	6
17	Hawaii	6
17	Maine	6
17	Massachusetts	6
17	Michigan	6
17	Nevada	6
17	North Dakota	6
17	Oregon	6
17	Virginia	6
17	Washington	6
27	Illinois	7
27	Missouri	7
27	Montana	7
27	North Carolina	7
27	Ohio	7
27	Pennsylvania	7
33	Arizona	8
33	California	8
33	Florida	8
33	Georgia	8
33	Oklahoma	8
33	Rhode Island	8
33	South Dakota	8
33	Tennessee	8
41	Kentucky	9
41	South Carolina	9
41	Texas	9
44	Alabama	10
44	Arkansas	10
46	New Mexico	11
46	New York	11
46	West Virginia	11
49	Mississippi	13
50	Louisiana	14
N.R.	District of Columbia	20

N.R. = Not Ranked

Children in low-income families (below 200% poverty level)

Rank	State	Percent
	United States	38
1	New Hampshire	23
2	Connecticut	24
3	Maryland	26
3	Massachusetts	26
3	Minnesota	26
3	New Jersey	26
7	Wisconsin	29
8	Colorado	30
9	Delaware	31
9	Virginia	31
11	Alaska	32
11	Iowa	32
11	Michigan	32
14	Illinois	33
14	Indiana	33
14	Utah	33
14	Vermont	33
14	Washington	33
19	Hawaii	34
19	Kansas	34
19	Ohio	34
19	Pennsylvania	34
19	Rhode Island	34
24	Maine	35
24	Nebraska	35
26	Nevada	36
27	North Dakota	37
27	Oregon	37
29	Missouri	38
29	Wyoming	38
31	Georgia	39
31	New York	39
31	North Carolina	39
34	Florida	41
34	South Dakota	41
34	Tennessee	41
37	Idaho	42
38	California	43
38	South Carolina	43
40	Arizona	44
40	Kentucky	44
42	Alabama	45
43	Montana	46
43	Texas	46
45	Oklahoma	47
46	Arkansas	49
47	Louisiana	50
47	West Virginia	50
49	New Mexico	53
50	Mississippi	54
N.R.	District of Columbia	54

Children in single-parent households

Rank	State	Percent
	United States	23
1	Utah	14
2	Idaho	18
3	Hawaii	19
3	North Dakota	19
5	Iowa	20
5	Kansas	20
5	Minnesota	20
5	Nebraska	20
5	New Hampshire	20
5	New Jersey	20
11	Colorado	21
11	Montana	21
11	South Dakota	21
11	Wyoming	21
15	California	22
15	Illinois	22
15	Texas	22
15	Virginia	22
15	Washington	22
15	West Virginia	22
15	Wisconsin	22
22	Alaska	23
22	Connecticut	23
22	Indiana	23
22	Kentucky	23
22	Massachusetts	23
22	Oregon	23
22	Pennsylvania	23
22	Vermont	23
30	Arizona	24
30	Maine	24
30	Missouri	24
30	Nevada	24
30	North Carolina	24
30	Oklahoma	24
36	Arkansas	25
36	Maryland	25
36	Michigan	25
36	Ohio	25
36	Tennessee	25
41	Alabama	26
41	Delaware	26
41	Georgia	26
41	New York	26
45	Florida	27
45	New Mexico	27
45	Rhode Island	27
45	South Carolina	27
49	Louisiana	29
50	Mississippi	30
N.R.	District of Columbia	45

N.R. = Not Ranked

Population ages 16 to 19 who are high school dropouts

Rank	State	Percent
	United States	10
1	North Dakota	5
2	Hawaii	6
2	Iowa	6
2	Maine	6
2	Minnesota	6
2	Vermont	6
2	Wisconsin	6
8	Connecticut	7
8	Massachusetts	7
8	Nebraska	7
8	New Hampshire	7
8	New Jersey	7
8	Pennsylvania	7
14	Idaho	8
14	Kansas	8
14	Maryland	8
14	Montana	8
14	Ohio	8
14	Rhode Island	8
14	South Dakota	8
14	Virginia	8
14	Wyoming	8
23	Alaska	9
23	Michigan	9
23	New York	9
23	Utah	9
23	Washington	9
23	West Virginia	9
29	Arkansas	10
29	California	10
29	Delaware	10
29	Illinois	10
29	Indiana	10
29	Missouri	10
29	Oklahoma	10
29	Oregon	10
29	Tennessee	10
38	South Carolina	11
39	Alabama	12
39	Colorado	12
39	Florida	12
39	Kentucky	12
39	Louisiana	12
39	Mississippi	12
39	New Mexico	12
46	North Carolina	13
46	Texas	13
48	Georgia	14
49	Arizona	15
50	Nevada	16
N.R.	District of Columbia	10

Population ages 16 to 19 who are not in school and not working

Rank	State	Percent
	United States	9
1	North Dakota	4
2	Iowa	5
2	Minnesota	5
2	New Hampshire	5
2	Vermont	5
6	Maine	6
6	Massachusetts	6
6	Nebraska	6
6	Wisconsin	6
10	Connecticut	7
10	Kansas	7
10	Pennsylvania	7
10	Rhode Island	7
10	South Dakota	7
10	Virginia	7
16	Idaho	8
16	Indiana	8
16	Michigan	8
16	Montana	8
16	New Jersey	8
16	Ohio	8
16	Utah	8
16	Washington	8
16	Wyoming	8
25	Colorado	9
25	Delaware	9
25	Hawaii	9
25	Illinois	9
25	Maryland	9
25	Missouri	9
25	New York	9
25	Oklahoma	9
25	Oregon	9
25	Tennessee	9
35	Alaska	10
35	Arkansas	10
35	California	10
35	Florida	10
35	North Carolina	10
35	South Carolina	10
41	Alabama	11
41	Georgia	11
41	Kentucky	11
41	Texas	11
41	West Virginia	11
46	Arizona	12
46	Mississippi	12
46	New Mexico	12
49	Louisiana	13
49	Nevada	13
N.R.	District of Columbia	11

N.R. = Not Ranked

Children ages 5 to 17 who have difficulty speaking English

Rank	State	Percent
	United States	7
1	Maine	1
1	Mississippi	1
1	North Dakota	1
1	Vermont	1
1	West Virginia	1
6	Alabama	2
6	Arkansas	2
6	Indiana	2
6	Kentucky	2
6	Louisiana	2
6	Missouri	2
6	Montana	2
6	New Hampshire	2
6	Ohio	2
6	South Carolina	2
6	South Dakota	2
6	Tennessee	2
6	Wyoming	2
19	Delaware	3
19	Idaho	3
19	Iowa	3
19	Kansas	3
19	Maryland	3
19	Michigan	3
19	Nebraska	3
19	Oklahoma	3
19	Pennsylvania	3
19	Virginia	3
19	Wisconsin	3
30	Alaska	4
30	Georgia	4
30	Minnesota	4
30	North Carolina	4
30	Utah	4
35	Connecticut	5
35	Washington	5
37	Colorado	6
37	Hawaii	6
37	Massachusetts	6
37	Oregon	6
41	Florida	7
41	Illinois	7
41	New Jersey	7
41	Rhode Island	7
45	Nevada	9
45	New York	9
47	New Mexico	10
48	Arizona	11
49	Texas	12
50	California	16
N.R.	District of Columbia	6

Children ages 5 to 15 with one or more disabilities

Rank	State	Percent
	United States	6
1	Arizona	5
1	California	5
1	Colorado	5
1	Hawaii	5
1	Kansas	5
1	Minnesota	5
1	Nebraska	5
1	Nevada	5
1	New Jersey	5
1	South Dakota	5
1	Texas	5
1	Utah	5
13	Alaska	6
13	Connecticut	6
13	Florida	6
13	Georgia	6
13	Idaho	6
13	Illinois	6
13	Indiana	6
13	Iowa	6
13	Maryland	6
13	Massachusetts	6
13	Mississippi	6
13	Missouri	6
13	Montana	6
13	New Mexico	6
13	New York	6
13	North Carolina	6
13	North Dakota	6
13	Ohio	6
13	Oklahoma	6
13	Oregon	6
13	Pennsylvania	6
13	South Carolina	6
13	Virginia	6
13	Washington	6
13	Wisconsin	6
13	Wyoming	6
39	Alabama	7
39	Arkansas	7
39	Delaware	7
39	Kentucky	7
39	Louisiana	7
39	Maine	7
39	Michigan	7
39	New Hampshire	7
39	Rhode Island	7
39	Tennessee	7
39	Vermont	7
50	West Virginia	8
N.R.	District of Columbia	7

N.R. = Not Ranked

Children living in high-poverty neighborhoods

Rank	State	Percent
	United States	20
1	New Hampshire	1
2	Vermont	3
3	Iowa	4
4	Idaho	5
5	Delaware	6
6	Maine	7
6	Minnesota	7
6	Wyoming	7
9	Nebraska	8
9	Utah	8
11	Colorado	9
11	Kansas	9
11	Maryland	9
11	Wisconsin	9
15	Alaska	10
15	Indiana	10
15	Oregon	10
15	Virginia	10
19	North Dakota	11
19	Washington	11
21	Connecticut	12
22	Nevada	13
22	New Jersey	13
24	Hawaii	14
24	Massachusetts	14
26	North Carolina	15
26	Ohio	15
26	Pennsylvania	15
29	Michigan	16
29	Missouri	16
31	Illinois	17
31	South Dakota	17
33	Tennessee	19
34	Florida	20
35	Georgia	21
35	Montana	21
37	South Carolina	22
38	Rhode Island	24
39	Arkansas	25
39	Oklahoma	25
41	Alabama	27
42	Arizona	29
43	California	30
43	Kentucky	30
43	New York	30
46	Texas	31
47	West Virginia	33
48	New Mexico	41
49	Louisiana	44
49	Mississippi	44
N.R.	District of Columbia	54

N.R. = Not Ranked

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